Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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The Bellefonte Republican

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

It is said that three million bushel of grain is being shipped from Philadelphia for foreign markets.

"Boss" Tweed, the great New York Democratic politician, died in Ludlow street jail last week, aged fifty-five.

Our Government has at last recognized the Diaz government of Mexico. It is a wonder it stood long enough to be recognized.

The Legislature has been petitioned to enact a law making it illegal, under penalty, to sell or give tobacco to minors. We vote yea on that question.

John Shallington, colored, was hanged at Snow Hill, Green county, North Carolina, for the murder of his step-daughter, Serena Thompson, in August last. He was twenty-seven years old.

The Parisians are preparing for the great exposition by advancing the price of all the necessaries of life to an extravagant figure. If we are not mistaken, some parties, at our great show, tried that game and "slipped up on it."

Fernando Wood boldly proclaims that his tariff bill will pass the House. Perhaps the majority of Democrats will vote for it, but we are confident there is one there too honest to do such a thing, and that man is the representative from this district, Hon. L. A. Mackey.

It turns out to have been an unmitigated lie of the Detroit *Free Press* that Joaquin Miller, Susan B. Anthony, Sergeant Bates, Mary Walker, Theodore Tilton, Victoria Woodhull, Geo. Francis Train, Jennie C. Claflin, John Pope and Private Dalzell had been swept over Niagara Falls on a raft.

Among the names mentioned for County Commissioner we hear of none that meets with more hearty endorsement than that of Andrew Gregg. His record is excellent, and he is besides a grand old Republican. If there are other names to be presented we will be glad to have them sent in to us for announcement.

Fitz John Porter, who was dishonored years ago for treasonable conduct on the battle-field, has for a long time been trying for a new trial, and has at last succeeded. He can have as many new trials as a dough-faced government may be disposed to grant, but the verdict of the people is guilty, and they will not reverse it.

We have heard a great deal of foolish talk about the prosperity of the French on account of their financial policy. But now the news from that country is: "Thousands of French working people are standing about in non-productive idleness; a heavy burden upon the already depleted public treasury and private purse."

Gen. Shields just begins to feel that he is the object of Democratic ingratitude and trifling. He has not only been ignored, but injured by a proposition to place him, where it is legally impossible for the Democracy to get him registered, on the retired list of the army. It was the shabbiest proposition ever made in reference to a gallant soldier.

The editor of the *Watchman* is quite concerned as to who writes the editorials of this paper. That is a question that can never by any possibility arise as to the editorials of the *Watchman*. Any one who attempts to read them will recognize them as the work of a small-minded jackass of about his size, who don't know enough to attend to his own business.

The Rights and Privileges of Labor.

If mankind were perfect all would have their rights, and laws would be scarcely necessary, or governments, except as agencies to regulate domestic institutions, and the intercourse between different sections and nations. As it is, governments have more extensive duties, and one of the most important is to see that all classes of citizens are protected in their rights and privileges; that one man or class of men is not oppressed by another. The weaker persons and communities are always especially needy and deserving of such protection as a paternal government is calculated and maintained to afford.

Money, capital, is a power; a power for good in good hands, but it may be also used as an engine of oppression. Those who are destitute of capital are generally compelled to acquire their subsistence by their labor; capitalists can employ others to labor for them. No one ought to be idle. However favored by fortune, it is not the right of any person to be wholly useless in this world; all have duties to perform, and should work in some way. But the man of means can choose his own way and extent of laboring; he is free. Not so the poor man. To work is for him the condition of existence, even, and he must employ himself, usually, at such work as his hands can find to do.

The poor man, the laborer by profession, being thus helpless and dependent, is especially entitled to the protection of law and government, because he is less able to protect himself than the rich. More particularly are those who are dependent upon him, as his wife and children, the wards of the State; their welfare should be an especial object of solicitude. The future citizens of the Republic are entitled to whatever their necessities may demand, and above all to such opportunities for education as may insure their future usefulness.

In this country it is said that every one can be the architect of his own fortunes; the laws and the government have no favorites, but every man can choose his career, and attain any height—pecuniary, political or social—to which he may aspire, by industry and ability. It is true that the course is free to all, but it must be borne in mind that all do not, even under our free institutions, have equal opportunities. Very much—most—that affects one's future depends upon his start in life. A person with ignorant, vicious or diseased parents, who may entail the curse of their infirmities—physical, mental or moral—upon their offspring, starts at a disadvantage, which neither free institutions, free schools, nor charitable or religious institutions can compensate.

For all such the State should carefully provide. A large proportion of criminals are so because of hereditary ignorance and vice. It should be the object of government to prevent crime by seeing that all our future citizens are properly trained, and have requisite advantages of every kind for their future careers. This proposition opens up an extensive field for inquiry and thought—too great for the limits of a newspaper article. All who are imbecile or diseased in body, mind or spirit should be adequately provided for at the public expense, and their welfare—and that of the community as affected by them—should be diligently sought and cared for.

All such as are able and willing to work should be permitted to labor at what they can do best, and should receive a compensation for their labor sufficient for their comfort and that of all who are dependent upon them. Neither should more than a reasonable amount of labor be exacted from them for this purpose; and a reasonable amount we maintain would be no more than the person's own best individual good requires. Everyone should have ample opportunities, according to his disposition or capacity, for mental and moral culture, for recreation and for social converse. All this, we say, is the right and the privilege of everyone who labors; any thing more—as the advantages of riches and luxury—he may acquire, but it is not an inherent right and we doubt if it is often found a benefit.

The next and all-important consideration is, How are these rights and privileges to be secured? How can governments insure to laboring men and their families what everyone must admit to be their due? It will, evidently, require more wisdom among rulers, with the best intentions, than they have yet been shown to possess, to bring about a state of things which all will perceive to be desirable. It is first necessary that our theory, or ideal, be correct; then, by diligent and continued effort, we shall doubtless at length behold its practical attainment.

Capital has still more power in this country than it ought to have; there is too absolute a personal ownership of property whose use and products should be for the benefit of all. A man with more shrewdness than his fellows—and generally with more selfishness—is permitted to acquire as much property as he can, and these possessions are his absolutely to use as he pleases. Then there are the advantages of inherited capital which some have to start with, and everyone knows how valuable such a start is in the race for wealth. Natural ability to amass property is possessed by some and denied to others. Some never can acquire the faculty of getting rich, or even of securing a competency, with such advantages as they possess. Yet the man who is doomed to be a laborer all his days may be just as worthy as he who was born rich, or has the good fortune or the ability to become so. The poor man is entitled, just as much as the other, to all the comforts of life. Especially are the offspring of the proletaire entitled to all needful support, and the advantages of mental and moral training. Yet the capitalist can, if he wills, lock up his money, shut up his manufactories, let his land lie idle, and refuse to employ laborers at all, or but for such a pittance as will not half support them. This is his privilege as our laws now stand. It is not right, naturally, and should not be recognized as such by law.

Property is not rightfully, and should not be legally, the absolute possession of those who are able to acquire it under our present institutions. Not long since a hoaxing story was told in some of the newspapers of a man in California who had discovered a diamond mine of such extent and richness that he proposed to send out agents to buy up all the land and other property in the United States. Anyone can see that in such a case it would have been in the power of this individual to reduce to starvation a considerable portion of the inhabitants of this country. The story is extravagant, but it shows to what our institutions tend, and where they actually lead, to a less extent. Persons who by industry or merit amass riches should, no doubt, be allowed to enjoy the advantages of their efforts and abilities, to a certain extent—and that extent should be proportioned to the needs of the people at large. No one has a right to squander what he is permitted to call his substance, or to revel in unnecessary luxury while others are suffering for the necessities of life. No truly benevolent person could sit down and enjoy an expensive feast were he actually and visibly surrounded at the time by starving women and children. Yet such is the actual fact, in many instances and communities, although it is not generally perceived or realized.

It is of no avail to say that these starving persons are deserving of no better fate; that they are suffering for their own sins, or those of their parents or natural protectors. It does not make the suffering any the less that such is the fact, and especially in the case of helpless children it is not worth while to discuss the question of merit. Those who cannot take care of themselves—whether actually incapable, recklessly improvident or wilfully vicious—should be taken care of in some way, and this is the imperative duty of government. Those who will not work should be compelled to do so, and the capital of the country should be so controlled as to give all a fair chance. The muscle and brain of the country should be directed and exerted upon the natural material and resources of the nation, so as to produce enough for all, and this produce is the inheritance of all to such an extent as is necessary for the best good of the individuals, and of the entire body of citizens. We have sufficient resources, the country will produce enough, if its labor is at all well managed, to supply the necessities of every human being, and that all shall be thus provided for is their right and the duty of the controlling power—which is the people organized as a government.

We are not, in these remarks, at all commending communism, as it is generally understood, nor agrarianism, nor anything of that sort. We believe in our government as it is, founded upon the family relation as it is or ought to be; and the modifications we would propose should be precisely in accordance with the spirit of our existing institutions, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitutions of the United States and of this Commonwealth. Neither need the changes in our laws be at all violent, but we have not space to discuss the subject further at present.

That Honest Treasurer.

If the County Treasurer is so honest as the *Watchman* would have the people believe he is, it is a matter of interest to know as to what kind of honesty he is afflicted with. For advertising the mercantile appraiser's list, for the year 1877, the following bills appear on file in the Auditor General's office, at Harrisburg, the amount having been paid by D. A. Musser, county treasurer: Millheim *Journal*, $58.50; Centre Hall *Reporter*, $54.50; *Democratic Watchman*, $54.50. The law requires the publication of the list in not less than two newspapers of the proper county *four times*, or four weeks in succession, the charges for which shall not exceed the regular advertising rates of such newspapers. Notwithstanding these requirements, the *Journal* only published the list *three times*, which debarred it from receiving any pay, nevertheless this *honest* county treasurer paid it four dollars more than he paid to either of the other papers, thus defrauding the State out of the entire sum of $58.50.

This is only an item of peculation that accidentally comes to the surface, which does not include any of the indefinite amounts the ring roosters who infest the Court House are continually abstracting from the coffers of the people, which caused an increased tax levy on Centre county farms last year.

The Clearfield *Republican* goes for our friend Colonel Shortlidge in the following rough style, and what is strange about it, the Colonel seems to rather like it:

In for Beaver.—Shortlidge and other Bellefonte Radicals are wading in to their waistbands for the purpose of nominating Gen. Beaver for Governor. The aforesaid declares that there is not a "blotch nor a blemish to be found upon the General's personal or political character." "Shorty" was over here last week, looking up the *lime and coal business, etc.*, especially the latter, which includes Governor, Judge, Congressman and Senator. This programme may be rather elaborate, but he has the energy to shove it through. His time is the best in the State.

In referring to the fact that Judge Mayer has announced himself as a candidate for President Judge in this district, and that two other most estimable citizens have been named in connection with that office, "Elick" McClure says, "there's no law, fundamental or statutory, against any lawyer outside of the penitentiary being a candidate for Judge." We know of no law, statutory or otherwise, against any man who ought to be in the penitentiary from mistaking impudence for wit while editing his paper.

The Judgeship.

We published last week, in full, the application of Judge Mayer for a reelection, together with his certificates of character and the best recommendations he and his friends could bring to bear.

The early date at which these were concocted, the quill traces showing them to have emanated from the same source, the manner and time of presenting the recommendations to the "innocents" of the bar for their signatures, together indicate about as much political chicanery and cunning as we are apt to meet with in the ward or township caucus. Surely, if Judge Mayer's eminent fitness is so conspicuous as to dwarf the possibility of the Republican party finding any candidate competent for the position, it might at least have been an additional recommendation to his fitness that he had taken no personal part in an effort for reelection. The whole people, without distinction of party, recognize that the judicial ermine should, under no circumstances, be trailed in, or be besmeared with political mud. Its majestic purity is the last hope of a free people.

Whilst we recognize in Judge Mayer an intelligent and worthy gentleman, we cannot doubt but that he has had about him, and much too close to him in council, some ill-advised and uninfluential political friends in the ranks of both parties, and that their zeal and haste has done him more harm than good. The whole situation as it stands savors of "a put up political job"—no less indecent than unworthy of the parties engaged in it—and the Republican party cannot afford even to be a party to it. In the cities, when the members of the bar unite in asking a reelection of certain judges, the judge himself never appears as a candidate for the office. The office seeks the judge, and he is urged to accept. They are therefore never placed in the unenviable position Judge Mayer is made to occupy by the schemes of the political trickster.

And then, too, we would like to inquire whether the honest yeomanry of the different counties are to have no voice in the selection of the judge who is to try their cases? Are the clients, who fee the lawyers on both sides, to be excluded from a voice in this matter? Are the men who compose the juries, in their capacity as citizens, to be debarred from a suggestion even? Is this important matter to be simply the result of an understanding between a judge seeking an office and lawyers who are to practice before him? If it has simply come to this, has not the time about arrived when we should abolish the whole court and allow men to settle their grievances by arbitration?

Death of a Great Democratic Politician.

William Marcy Tweed, commonly known as "Boss" Tweed, died in his cell at Ludlow street jail, New York, last Friday; thus passes away one of the most illustrious men for tricks, intrigues, bold fraud and sneaking corruption known to the Democratic party. His career has been a marvelous one—born in humble station, he came to be a man of immense wealth and influence. He thought every man had his price, and acting upon this idea he corrupted every department of law and justice, and for a time seemed to have things all his own way. But at last a day of reckoning came; his bold robberies were brought to light; the friends who swarmed about him in times of prosperity either turned state's evidence or cried loudly, stop thief! in order to turn the public gaze from themselves. All the others, just as guilty as this man, have escaped the great persecution—if such it may be called—which has followed the "Boss."

It was on January 30, 1873, that he was first brought to trial. The jury did not agree, but in November of same year he was tried on a criminal charge, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. Since that time all that wealth could effect has been tried to clear him from the penalty of this verdict, until at last Death has stepped in and freed him in the fifty-fifth year of his earth life.

Our Industries.

Nothing that has ever been entered upon in our country has done more for our industries than the Centennial Exhibition. To that grand display of what through protection we are enabled to produce, are we indebted for the recent extraordinary increase in our exports. All the world came to see what we had, and many of the nations have since become excellent customers, and yet that grand exhibition was wholly a private corporation.

The Democrats in control of the House of Representatives prevented any appropriations looking to real help being made. Everything was refused the Commission, and the Government was directed to caution all the world that it was not a Government affair. So far as the Democratic party was concerned they would then, just as by their Wood tariff bill they are trying now to, crush out our industries. So far as it is in the power of that party to shape it, they desire the legislation of our country to be wholly for the benefit of the laboring man in Europe. Those at home, by destroying our manufacturing industries, they would reduce to paupers.

County Treasurer Musser refused to pay us for publishing the Mercantile Appraiser's list last year notwithstanding the mercantile appraiser ordered it into our paper first of all. He did pay the *Democratic Watchman*, Centre Hall *Reporter* and Millheim *Journal*, though the last paper named was not ordered to publish it. The Auditor General has been written to for information whether such a fraud upon the people can be allowed to pass unwhipped of justice.

Strong Old Age.

We have some old men powerful here in Pennsylvania as well as in Germany, and, although the colossal magnitude of the triumphs of Bismark and the Emperor Willhelm, seen from a far distance, causes us to feel a wonder at the vigor with which at their age they led Empires and armies, a moment's thought enables us to recall a score of prominent Pennsylvanians well up in years, each in their sphere and lives showing equal activity, power and force.

On Friday Hon. Simon Cameron celebrated his seventy-ninth birthday, and still, from his home on the banks of the Susquehanna, exerts a larger influence on the destinies of the nation than many Senators sitting in their seats at the capitol. A few weeks before, Rev. Dr. John W. Nevin, at Lancaster, at the head of the German reformed church, and still vigorously moulding its theological literature and thought, received his neighbors on the completion of his seventy-fifth year. A few miles from his home, in the same county, Mr. Abraham Peters, at the age of eighty-six, a man of large activity and influence, holds, as he has for a quarter of a century, the leading place in his section. Here in Philadelphia we have Hon. Henry C. Carey, at eighty-four, still leading in the battle for protection, and Gen. Robert Patterson, passed eighty-six, managing half a dozen cotton mills, and both hale and hearty, the centre of a weekly Saturday night. Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, at a similar age, devotes a young man's energies to the good work of prison reform and management. John M. Ogden, at eighty-eight, represents the Quaker strength of the city in its best charitable labors. Mr. Eli K. Price's venerable form can be seen on horseback almost daily, a quiet equestrian of over eighty-five. Rev. W. H. Furness, ripe of learning, culture and judgment, at seventy-five, stands in the acknowledged lead of the pulpit of the city. Mr. Henry J. Williams is the octogenarian leader of our bar. The venerable William D. Lewis, at ninety, from his country home pays regular visits to his friends of three or four generations in this city; and so the list might be prolonged. In fact, there is nothing, either in our climate or social life, incompatible with longevity or prolonged intellectual effort and power—if the man is there.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Poetry.

THE WATER MILL.

Listen to the water mill
Through the live-long day,
How the clanking of the wheels
Wears the hours away!
Languidly the autumn wind
Stirs the green woodleaves;
From the field the reapers sing,
Binding up the sheaves.
And a proverb haunts my mind,
As a spell is cast—
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed."

Take the lesson to thyself,
Loving hearts and true;
Golden years are fleeting by,
Youth is passing, too;
Learn to make the most of life,
Lose no happy day;
Time will never bring thee back
Chances swept away.
Leave no tender word unsaid;
Love while love shall last—
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed."

Work while yet the daylight shines,
Man of strength and will;
Never does the streamlet glide
Useless by the mill.
Wait not till to-morrow's sun
Beams upon the way;
All that thou canst call thine own
Lies in thine to-day.
Power, intellect and health
May not, cannot last;
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed."

O, the wasted hours of life,
That have drifted by;
O, the good we might have done,
Lost without a sigh.
Love, that we might once have saved
By a single word;
Thoughts conceived, but never penned,
Perishing unheard.
Take the proverb to thine heart,
Take! O, hold it fast!—
"The mill will never grind
With the water that has passed."

Our Story Teller.

Mr. Beaman's Mistake.

AN OLD-FASHIONED STORY.

It was the close of the afternoon service in the village church at Byfield. The last notes of the doxology were still echoing from the singing gallery; and the congregation, with a rustle and a stir, turned their faces toward the minister for the benediction. In the brief pause before it was spoken old Mr. Beaman, the town clerk of Byfield, stepped in front of pulpit, and raising his hand, said, in a loud, clear voice, "Know all whom it may concern, that Mark Boynton, of this town, and Elizabeth Heath, of the same, intend marriage."

There was a movement throughout the whole congregation as if it were pervaded by an electric shock, and looks of surprise passed from eye to eye. But there were three persons present on whom the announcement fell like a thunderbolt. One of these was a young girl with a pale face and a subdued and downcast eye. When Mr. Beaman began to speak she listened with a kind of patient composure; but as the names were announced a wild, startled look came into her eyes, she sank back upon her seat, and buried her now burning face in her hands.

Not many slips removed stood a man of perhaps forty—a grave and sober person, with hair slightly turned to gray. His face, habitually a somewhat sad one, had worn throughout the service that day a look of cheerful content; but as Mr. Beaman made his announcement it took on the paleness of death. His head dropped upon his breast, and he stood like one paralyzed, clasping the railing of the pew for support.

Very different was the effect produced upon a young man, the solitary occupant of a pew not far away. He had been standing with a drooping head and downcast, heavy look; but as he heard the words of the old clerk he started visibly, the blood mounted in a crimson flush to his forehead, while his eye flashed with a look of blended triumph and defiance, and his lips closed with an expression of stern resolve.

There was a painful hush all over the house, as if every one present were strangely moved to sympathy with one or another of those so deeply and variously affected by what had been said. It was broken by the voice of the minister saying, solemnly, "And now may grace, mercy and peace, the love of God, and the communion of His Holy Spirit be and abide with you all forever. Amen." And the people moved silently out of the church.

The pale and stricken man on whom the old clerk's most unexpected words had fallen so like the stroke of doom was Robert Jocelyn. He had listened that day to hear his own name coupled with that of the lovely girl who had promised to be his wife, and the voice of the clerk had joined with hers that of another and younger man! To understand the full force of the blow which had fallen upon him, it is necessary to go back to a time, nearly twenty years before, when as a youth he had won the love of his pretty and gentle cousin, Phœbe Jocelyn. Phœbe was the loveliest girl in all that country round, and had admirers by the score, but Robert was the choice of her heart, and to him she was tenderly attached. But capable of loving with devotion, poor Phœbe was weak-willed and timid, and quite powerless to resist a resolute and domineering mother, who had chosen a very different person to be her daughter's husband. William Heath had more money than Robert, and was a showy, plausible fellow, in whom the ambitious mother fancied a more brilliant match for her daughter. She plied the yielding girl with arguments, reproaches and appeals to filial duty till she was quite bewildered; and almost before she was aware of it she had given up her cousin, and plighted to William Heath. Her married life was fortunately a brief one, for she knew no happiness in the three weary years she lived with her husband. At the end of that time he left her in poverty, and no one in Byfield ever saw him again. Poor Phœbe, sinking under the pressure of grief, neglect and privation, lived but a few months after his desertion. During that time she was tenderly cared for by her cousin Robert, who supplied all the wants of herself and infant daughter, and found for them a serene asylum under the roof of his brother Ezra and his wife. This kind couple had no children, and when her mother was gone the little Lizzie was adopted by them as their own.

Robert Jocelyn was never married. He lived on, a sad and silent man, old before his time, but he had no heart to offer to another woman. He had loved Phœbe so unselfishly that he could have borne to lose her if she had been happy; but to have her taken from him to suffer neglect and cruelty was hard indeed. It was with solemn thankfulness that he saw the sod laid over her faded beauty and broken heart.

Years passed, and Phœbe's daughter was a charming, bright-eyed girl of eighteen. Under the fostering care of Ezra and his wife she had grown up cheerful and happy, loving and dutiful a favorite with all. Like her mother, she had many admirers; but it could not positively be determined that she favored any. Still, there were shrewd suspicions, and more than one young fellow would have been glad to stand in Mark Boynton's place and would have felt rich indeed with but a portion of the smiles which shone on that fortunate youth.

Mark was a neighbor of the Jocelyns. He had inherited from his father a fine, well stocked farm; but unfortunately there had been discovered a flaw in his title; and ever since his majority he had been involved in a tiresome law suit, which it was now generally believed would go against him. Should it so result, he would be a poor man, if a young man with strong hands and a courageous heart can be poor. With all the strength of an earnest and manly nature, Mark loved Lizzie Heath; but his pride withheld him from saying so until he should know whether he indeed had a home to offer. If he won his case, he would ask her to share the wealth which would then be his. If he lost, he must—no, he could not resign her; but if she loved, she would wait for him. He was not a vain man, but his hopes ran high. He had seen how Lizzie's eyes would brighten and her color glow at his approach, and had marked the innocent arts by which she sought to avoid the attentions of others while his own were gladly received.

As for Lizzie, her idea of manly beauty and excellence were embodied in Mark Boynton; but, maiden-like, she would not admit the idea of love. She knew that she was perfectly happy only when he was by; but she could not own even to herself the reason. Of late, too, she half-fancied that he avoided her; and interpreting that fact backward, felt no pique, but just enough uncertainty about his sentiments to be resolutely in her own.

And so matters stood, when one pleasant afternoon in summer Lizzie sat sewing with her mother, as she always called Mrs. Ezra. There was an unusual shade of pensiveness on the girl's face, and her mother watched her narrowly. At last the latter said:

"You seem very sober to-day for you, Lizzie. Has anything happened to make you so?"

A blush and some low, inaudible words were the only reply. Mrs. Jocelyn went on:

"Are you thinking of anything that brother Robert said to you last night as you walked through the orchard together?"

"Why, mother, did you know?" asked Lizzie, looking up in surprise.

"Yes, dear; your father and I have known all along that Robert was fond of you. What do you say to him?"

"What could I say," replied Lizzie, in a broken voice, "but that such a thing was impossible?"

"I don't see, dear, why it should be impossible. You are surprised because you have not thought about it; but when you come to reflect I hope your answer will be different. If your father and I have a wish in the world, it is that you should marry Robert."

"Oh, mother, how can I?" exclaimed Lizzie, looking up in astonishment.

"Why not, pray? I am sure it is not every girl that has such an opportunity—a man of character and position, and so good and kind as he is. Then you know he is well off; you would have everything that money could buy. And I always thought you were fond of Robert."

"Yes, mother; but not in that way. He is my uncle."

"I know you have called him so, but you knew all the time he was only your second cousin. There is no reason why you should not love him in 'that way,' as you say, unless you like somebody else. Is that it?"

"No—indeed, no," poor Lizzie faltered hastily, turning away her face, now burning with blushes. The eyes of Mark Boynton rose up before her with a glance of reproach at this denial; but how could she confess a love for one who perhaps did not care for her?

"I am glad to hear it," Mrs. Ezra went on, "for I am sure you will in time return Robert's affection. He loves you dearly, and you have it in your power to make up to him in part for what he suffered through your mother."

Lizzie looked up with startled eyes. "What do you mean, mother," she asked in astonishment.

Then Mrs. Ezra told all the story of Robert's love and blighted hope, of his delicate kindness to poor Phœbe during the sad years of her married life, and how in her last distress he had succored her and her child. She reminded the young girl of his generous and watchful care over her own chidhood and growing youth. And then, though the good woman had no idea of taking a mean advantage, she was yet so anxious to win Lizzie's consent to the match she thought best for her, that she did work upon the girl's gratitude to herself and husband, though ordinarily it would not have occurred to her to think whether or not she had conferred favors on one who was almost like her own daughter.

Their talk was long, protracted and often renewed, and Robert added his pleadings. He told her of the years during which he had watched her growing beauty, loving her first for her mother's sake, but as she bloomed into womanhood so like her mother he found himself renewing the dreams of his youth, daring to hope that happiness might yet be his. The strongest, the best fortified woman's heart must be more or less moved by the evidence of a deep and earnest affection; and poor Lizzie had the yielding, pliant nature of her mother. And Mark Boynton was away—she had not seen him for weeks; and not knowing that he was occupied at the county town with the final trial of his case, she felt herself neglected by him. Why, if he really loved her, was he not here to say so, and to stand by her in this time of trial? So it came about that, helpless in the hands of her affectionate but ill-judging friends, she yielded, and promised to marry Robert Jocelyn.

It was a day or two after she had formally given her word, that she was returning one evening alone from a neighbor's. She had not walked far when she heard a quick step behind her, and turning saw Mark Boynton. He greeted her gaily, and the dim light prevented his observing her pale and troubled face. He took her hand and drew it through his arm with an air almost of ownership, saying as he did so, "This was just what I wanted. I am such a happy fellow to-night that I want to tell you about it."

She made no answer; indeed, he gave her no time, but went on:

"I have been all the week at Milford attending court, and I have gained my case. My farm is my own at last and I am an independent man."

She murmured some half-audible expression of pleasure at this result.

"Lizzie," he said, stopping suddenly and taking her hand in his, "there is only one thing I want now to make me the happiest man in Byfield. I want you to come and share my home with me."

Here Lizzie drew her hand hastily from him and said in a frightened tone, "Don't! don't, Mark! You must not talk to me so."

"What do you mean, Lizzie? Why may I not tell you that I love you better than all the world? I think you must have known it without my telling."

Poor Lizzie burst into a passion of tears, but could not speak. Mark drew her gently out of the path and seated her upon a stone, placing himself beside her. He waited some minutes for her answer, but she remained silent. "Dear Lizzie," he said at last, "you must know that I love you. Can I be mistaken in thinking you care for me?"

He drew away the hands with which she had covered her face and begged her to speak to him. "Oh, Mark!" she gasped out in a kind of depreciation, "I have promised to marry Robert Jocelyn."

Mark Boynton flung away the hands he held with an angry gesture, and sprang to his feet. "Lizzie!" he cried indignantly, "you are not, you cannot be in earnest."

No answer from Lizzie. Her voice was choked with sobs. Poor Mark broke out in bitter reproaches. He accused her of cruel trifling with him, and declared his belief that she had accepted Jocelyn because he was the richer man, and his own case a doubtful one. Lizzie had but one answer to his reproaches. She cried as if her heart were broken; and the strong, tender-hearted fellow soon grew pitiful of her grief, and soothed her, and begged forgiveness for his harshness. After a while he drew from her the whole story. He understood the pressure that had been brought to bear upon her, and how powerless she had been to resist it. He saw that she loved him, and that if she felt sure of his affection, she would have stood out against them all. If he had but spoken out before? But his own pride had been to blame.

Though he argued long and earnestly, he could not convince Lizzie that she had any right to draw back. She had given her word, and she held herself bound by it, persistently declaring that he must not talk, or she listen. So at last he gave up in despair, and the two walked home in gloomy silence.

In Byfield everybody's love affairs are known to everybody else; and so it was but a few days before the whole neighborhood was informed of Lizzie's engagement to Robert Jocelyn, and by some mysterious agency, known only to rural communities, the secret of Mark Boynton's love and disappointment was also generally understood. The circumstance created a kind of excitement. The general opinion was that the young people were being sacrificed to the wishes of their elders and sympathy was strongly with them, as always where true love is crossed. The young people blamed Lizzie for her want of firmness; but parents interested in the cause of authority exonerated her, and censured those who were taking advantage of her filial duty. Robert, too, came in for his share of sympathy. The sad story of his love for Phœbe was well remembered; and there were not wanting some romantic souls who thought it fitting that the daughter should compensate to him for the pain her mother cost.

Of course all the neighborhood gossip was known to Mrs. Ezra, but she took good care that very little of it should come to Robert's ears. She had made up her mind that she knew what was best for Lizzie, and she did not mean to let her plans fail.

And Robert! Was he ignorant of the state of things? He might have seen, but he would not. He heard it said that Lizzie loved Mark Boynton, and he would not believe it. Had he not loved her all her life as no young man could? Had he not a right to her? He had missed happiness once, and now that it was again within his grasp, who should say that he ought to give it up? Lizzie would be happy. She loved him already; she would love wholly when she was his wife. That other was but a passing fancy. He shut his eyes to the evidence of her pale and sorrowful face, silenced all inward remonstrances, and held his way.

The preparations for the marriage were rather hurried forward, for Mrs. Ezra thought the sooner it was over the better. Lizzie made no objection. Since it was to be, all times were alike to her. The day for the wedding was fixed, and they only waited for the regular three weeks "publishment," one of the legal forms in those days. They were to be "cried" for the first time on that pleasant Sunday afternoon on which this story opens. And Mr. Beaman, whose duty it was to perform that office, stood up before the congregation and published the banns of marriage between Elizabeth Heath and Mark Boynton! No wonder the people were thunder-struck, and they moved in silent amazement out of the church.

But once the crowd was fairly outside the sacred edifice, comment and question were free. Mr. Beaman was beset by inquiries. Ezra Jocelyn was there, angrily accusing him of wantonly insulting his daughter and his brother. The poor man was completely bewildered. He did not understand that anything was wrong. He had been called upon by Robert Jocelyn to publish the intention of marriage between himself and Lizzie Heath, and he had done it.

"Why, man alive!" exclaimed a bystander, "it was not Robert Joycelyn's name that you called, but Mark Boynton's."

The unlucky clerk could not believe it possible that he had made such a mistake until the reiterated assertion of all his neighbors convinced him. He could only explain it by the fact that he had thought a great deal of the peculiar circumstances of the case—he had heard, he said, the woman folks talk it over—and had pitied the adverse fate of the two young people crossed in love: and he must have had Mark Boynton so much in his mind that he had spoken the latter's name unconsciously. A fine commotion his blunder had raised.

Mrs. Jocelyn, with a flushed and angry face, took Lizzie's arm and hurried her away. She believed the whole thing was a trick of Mark's; and she suspected that Lizzie might be privy to it. But she prudently repressed her anger until they reached home, and there Lizzie quickly escaped to her own room and locked herself in; so the good woman's leisure had to be postponed.

As for Mark Boynton, the last syllable of the benediction was hardly spoken before he was out of the house. Curious eyes followed him, and no one had time to speak to him, for he quickly sprang over the stile leading from the churchyard to a foot path across the fields, and disappeared in the woods beyond.

But doubtless the saddest, the most pitying sympathy of the crowd went after Robert Jocelyn, as, with a face white and immovable as that of the dead, he moved through the throng, which divided to let him pass, and walked to his home. He sat down by the open window through which the pensive autumn sunshine streamed in, warm and sweet, and burying his face in his hands, remained a long time lost in gloomy thought. Bitter memories crowded thick upon him. The struggle in his soul was a cruel one, but it was the better part of him which conquered. After a long time he lifted his head, and drawing out his watch, took from the inner part of the old fashioned silver case a lock of hair, faded now, but once a bright warm brown. Over it lay a little watch paper, on which was painted in water-colors a wreath of forget-me-nots, encircling two clasping hands. Underneath the whole was the name "Phœbe." He gazed at these treasures long and steadily while the hard look of suffering went out of his face, and his eyes grew tender and moist with tears. He leaned his elbows on the window-sill and looked out across the happy autumn fields to the church-yard, where for so many years poor Phœbe had rested from her sorrows. Then his eyes went on to his brother's house, from the door of which he presently saw little Lizzie pass out and take the path to the orchard. At the sight of her his lip quivered slightly; he heaved one great sigh, and then said, as if summoning strength for some final resolution, "Yes, I will go and tell her."

Poor Lizzie had thought her cup was full before; but this day she was sure she could bear no more; and escaping as soon as possible from her mother, she sought the only place where she was likely to be uninterrupted, that she might cry her heart out alone. She hurried along until she reached her favorite seat under an ancient apple-tree whose long branches drooped so low as to almost touch the ground. On one side was the wall, and on another a huge barberry bush, so that she was almost entirely shut from view, and any one approaching could not be seen until close upon her.

Now, not far distant from the Jocelyn orchard, and separated from it only by a small field, was a pleasant strip of woodland. It was a part of Mark Boynton's farm; and up and down its shaded paths their owner had been walking restlessly ever since he left the church. He alone, of all present that day, had understood in a flash the old man's blunder and its cause. In that moment, when he drew himself proudly up in the face of all who looked at him, he was saying to himself, "She belongs to me and she shall be mine. That notice shall be repeated here, and it shall be no blunder."

Now, as he restlessly paced to and fro, quite convinced that affairs had reached a crisis, and could never stay as they were, he was fully resolved to make a good fight for his rights. He was just making up his mind to go to Robert Jocelyn, and have it out with him at once, when he chanced to glance across the field to the orchard beyond, and his eye caught the flutter of a pink dress among the trees. Well he knew who had worn that pink muslin in church; he knew too the nook under the old apple-tree, for he sat there more than once with Lizzie. Without a moment's hesitation he sprang over the low wall and went across the field to the old tree. There, as he expected, he found Lizzie. It is unnecessary to relate all the arguments he used to bring her to his way of thinking; at least they were not immediately effective, for the poor girl's conscience and sense of duty were unfortunately arrayed upon the wrong side. They had been thus occupied for perhaps half an hour, and were on the verge of a genuine quarrel. Lizzie, with tear-stained face, sat pulling nervously at the long grass. Mark stood before her talking earnestly. She had said something about repairing her mother's wrong. He interrupted her almost angrily:

"How can you repair one wrong by doing another? That your mother failed to keep faith Robert Jocelyn is nothing to you. A girl is not bound to marry every man her mother jilts. If she did wrong by him you cannot make it right by doing me the same wrong. I tell you that my claim is better than his. That he loves you I do not doubt—how could he help it?—but I love you as well as he, and you love me, for you have admitted it with your own lips. Oh, Lizzie! don't you know that love has some rights as well as duty?"

What answer Lizzie might have made I cannot tell, for just then the sound of a step in the grass made them both turn, and there stood Robert Jocelyn. Mark straightened himself with a defiant look, but Lizzie sat silent and trembling. It was to her the new comer spoke.

"I thought to find you alone," he said, "but perhaps it is better as it is. I have heard a part of your conversation, and what Mark says is right. I have thought it all out myself today, and came to tell you so. I have make a great mistake, but, thank God, I have found it out before it is too late. I hope you will forgive me, Lizzie. I have not been faithful to your mother, for I promised upon her dying bed that I would watch over the happiness of her child; and I have not kept my word, but selfishly sought my own happiness, forgetting yours. Long ago I regarded you as my child; it was presumption in me to think you could be anything else. But my eyes are fortunately opened. It will be all right between us, for I have found my child again.

He stooped and kissed her twice upon the lips so like her mother's. Then taking Mark's hand, he said calmly, "This child has promised to be mine. I give her to you. Be good to her, and may God bless you both."

Robert Jocelyn made it his care to reconcile Ezra and his wife to the change in Lizzie's destiny. By what arguments he did so, and how things were explained to the public—if explained at all—I am unable to relate. It is sufficient to say that on the two Sundays immediately following old Mr. Beaman again announced to the deeply interested congregation the intention of marriage between Mark Boynton and Elizabeth Heath, and the intention was carried out at no distant day.

It was many years ago that these things happened, during which the Boyntons have been a happy and prosperous couple, with no reason to regret Mr. Beaman's mistake. Strong sons and pretty daughters have grown up around them. One of these, a gentle, blue-eyed girl, bears the name of Phœbe. With her is often seen an aged man who leans upon her arm, or follows her movements with eyes full of tenderness and love. "Uncle Robert" is the object of affection and reverence from all, but Phœbe is his own especial darling. It is her gentle ministry which sheds light and beauty on the evening of his days. He is only waiting now, serenely waiting for the happiness which shall soon be his. And "Grace, mercy, and peace, the love of God, and the communion of His Holy Spirit," do abide with him now, and shall forever.

Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN.

The Penniless Man.

Blessed is the man who is penniless, for he is never stricken—for a dollar.

The deadhead annoyeth him not, neither is he pursued by the book agent.

He is not grasped by the lightning rod seller. The lunch fiend turneth away from him. The trinket vender passeth him by. He is not asked to invest in church lotteries.

He hath no friend to "treat;" he is poor and hath no enemies.

When he riseth in the morning his stomach is not rebellious from overfeeding; neither does he chink his silver and say: "How shall I get rid of these dimes?"

When he eateth he is not vexed by a multitude of dishes.

His lands will never take unto themselves wings, nor the fire destroy his water lots.

He is not perplexed about takes, neither careth he for the rise in lumber.

He toileth not for gold, nor orateth like Jones on silver.

He hath no ties for money, therefore, careth not to demonetize, nevertheless a dime will he not refuse, nor turn away from a five center.

Yes, a gherkin will he relish, and storm the outworks of a steeled biscuit.

He loveth none but himself; he is selfish; yea, fond of fish, clams in chowder, oysters raw and lobsters in vinegar will he not despite.

He maketh his lair in a barroom; he squatteth on a keg while it is day, and sleepeth in a barrel at night.

Where the scent of whiskey is, there he is found; he snuffeth the lunch with frenzy, and crieth ha, ha! at the chink of glasses. He liveth like a ring-tailed monkey.

How He Liked It.

"Well, Jim," said one school boy to another as they met at the noon recess, "how do you like the new house?"

"Like nothing," contemptuously replied the other. "There's seven boys in the block all bigger'n me, and not one I can boss; the telegraph pole before the door is all full of splinters, and it's worth a fellow's life, let alone the legs of his trousers, to try and climb up it; the grocer's store round the corner has got a big dog, and wire netting over the apples and things, and altogether it's a regular old cave of gloom. I tell you it ain't a circumstance to the house we left, if it has got the modern improvements, and the rent is cheaper and there's more room. That house, Jimmy, was what I think heaven'll be like. Springtime, you could sail, sail for blocks and blocks in the gutters on sections of the sidewalk, and every winter there were skating rinks on all the vacant lot round. Not a boy on the street more'n seven years old, and every one of them would pay me a marble or the first bite of his apple, or some other evidence of wealth, every day in the week, for me not to knock off his hat or shoot him with a pea-shooter where his clothes was tight. And as for groceries, the Dutchman round the corner was too blind to see you hook anything, and if he did he was too fat to run far. I tell you, it was a little heaven upon earth. People might have some regard for their children when they move."

How a Mule Saved a Man's Life.

A very interesting incident is related of a recent railroad accident on the Pittsburgh and Ft. Wayne railroad, at Lakeville, Ohio. Standing between two of the cars, which were loaded with horses and mules, was a brakeman, whose name is not learned. He went down with the wreck, becoming fastened between the cars under ten feet of water. His weak struggles to release himself were useless, and he concluded that in a few short seconds all would be over. The mules had been kicking pretty lively in the car, and suddenly the brakeman felt the end boards give way. Then he received a tremendous kick on the thigh, which sent him out of his perilous position to the top of the water. Here he spluttered about until a white mule rose up and struck out for shore. Then the brakeman grasped the animal's tail and was safely carried to shore.

A raw boy coming into a printing office to learn the business, the foreman asked the question: Have you ever set any? meaning type of course.

"Set? reckon I kin; haven't I set all our old hens; and didn't every one on 'em hatch out every egg put under 'em except old speckle, that went off and left her nest—consarn her old pictur!"

"You'll do," said the foreman. "I don't want you to set hens, but to set at that stand."

"Wall that's square; you want me to *set* at a *stand*, like them set of fellers pickin' up them little jigamarees, do you! Wall, here goes."

John went to work, and learned his "letters" at the case, until he could compose and punctuate correctly—so that he is now a first-rate *setter* and *pointer*.

"My dear," said a husband in startling tones, after awaking his wife in the night, "I have swallowed a dose of strychnine!" "Well, then do for goodness sake lie still, or it may come up."

The young lady who fancied cucumbers grew in slices, has recently been married to the young gentleman who sent over to St. Petersburg a large cargo of soap stones for cleaning the steppes of Russia.

NEW YORK.

Stewart's Posthumous Achievement—Opening of the Women's Hotel—A $3,000,000 Home for the Poor—Curiosities from Under the Brooklyn Bridge—Ex-President Grant's Chaplain.

Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1878.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The central event of the week here, in point of importance, was the completion and formal opening of A. T. Stewart's Women's Hotel, which has been slowly building during ten years past, at the corner of Fourth Avenue and 33d street. Everything being finally in readiness, the enormous structure was brilliantly illuminated early on Tuesday evening, and Mrs. A. T. Stewart waited in an elegant little parlor, fitted up especially for her use, to receive the three or four thousand guests who had received formal cards of invitation to this inspection. The management, however, soon learned that they had reckoned without their host in attempting to open the building for a chosen few. Immediately upon the doors being thrown back, an immense and indiscriminate throng of the curious surged in, elbowing the greatly scandalized ticket holders and taking possession of things generally. It is estimated that in the course of the evening, about thirty thousand people pushed and struggled through the hotel, inspired by the uncontrollable desire of seeing for themselves the true inwardness of this great white pile which for years past has stood closed and silent as the Sphinx.

The "Women's Hotel" is an eight-story iron building, 200 feet square, covering fourteen lots. A hundred feet square is devoted to an interior court, which, being provided with a fine fountain and parterres of flowers, will in some measure take the place of pleasant outside surroundings. On the outside, above the store floor, there are 369 windows looking into the street, all being provided with inside blinds. There are 352 windows looking into the court yard. The lower story is cut up into thirty-eight stores, and the remaining ones contain the parlors, office, dining and reception rooms, a library for the free use of guests containing over 2,500 volumes, kitchens, etc., beside 500 sleeping rooms. The furniture and carpets are very handsome, and the place is expected to accommodate about one thousand women. The building is considered to be absolutely fire-proof and is self-dependent for water and gas, there being a full set of water pumps and facilities for manufacturing an abundant supply of gas. Two sumptuous elevators furnish easy communication between the floors, and over two thousand gas jets furnish illumination by night to the mammoth caravansary which has cost, all complete, in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

This enterprise has been very generally and variously misunderstood. The prevailing impression seems to have been that Mr. Stewart's idea was to provide a home for working women, which should be a charitable institution, free or nearly so. This misapprehension was pleasant enough while it was procuring the gratuitous advertising, which has been given to the hotel all through the years of its construction, but now that it transpires that the scheme is largely a business one, that the terms of the institution are to be comparatively high and the rules of its government rather strict, a general hue and cry is raised against Mr. Stewart and his executors. It is true that only the higher class of working women can live in the house at its present tariff, but it is also true that this class are the ones to best appreciate its comforts, and that there are plenty of them in New York to fill it full. It is, however, an experiment after all, and experience only can fix its value. So far, I believe, about 200 applications for admission have been accepted.

The plots of ground on which the foundations supporting the New York approach of the Brooklyn bridge are to rest are situated in the very oldest part of the city, and the buildings which have just been removed from them were, some of them, fairly tottering with age. Excavations for the foundations referred to have been begun, and the ancient soil which the sun has not shone upon for two or three centuries is proving as rich in curiosities as the work of the mound builders in the West. A score of suggestive relics have been turned up there within a few days. Among them were three old bayonets nearly eaten up with rust, and found close to a number of cannon balls. The bayonets evidently had belonged to Queen Anne muskets at the time of the English occupancy of the city; but the cannon balls belong probably to the days of the redoubtable Dutch Governor and Director-General Wunter Van Twiller.

More curious still, however, was the finding, within a stone's throw of the cannon balls, a Dutch pipe and a piece of tile. The former was probably the property of some respectable burgher, and could it have had a phonograph attachment in its prime, what tales it might relate! The tile evidently belongs to the same period as the pipe. On it is still to be traced the figure of Bel and the Dragon. Near by was another pipe, clearly of Indian manufacture, and some pieces of wampum, or seawan, for a long time the only circulating medium in use between the Dutch and Indians.

Near the wampum, but on an upper stratum, were several bricks of yellow clay. These are of Holland manufacture. Before brick kilns were established on Long Island by Governor Stuyvesant, in 1661, ships were loaded with bricks burned in Holland, and at first every dwelling was modelled after those the Dutch had left, with store-rooms for trade like those of Amsterdam and other trading towns in the Fatherland. Thus at New Amsterdam and Fort Orange (Albany) rows of houses could be seen built of imported brick, with thatch roofs, wooden chimneys, and the gable ends always towards the street. A few of these remarkable Dutch houses were to be seen till within a year or two in this city, but not one now remains.

Among these spade relics, and of far more recent date than those above described, were the bored logs of the old Manhattan Water Works. As this company, which was organized in 1799, supplied the city with water until 1822, the logs must be more than half a century old, yet those lately unearthed were excellently preserved. So the diggers in Frankfort street have pierced, in succession, strata belonging to four civilizations, so to speak, on Manhattan Island—the American, the English, the Dutch and the Indian.

The Rev. J. P. Newman, better known as "Parson Newman," who was a sort of chaplain-in-ordinary to the White House during Grant's administration, and who has just returned from Palestine, whither it seems that Congress for some profoundly mysterious reason saw fit to send him as "Inspector of Consuls," has accepted a call to a Methodist church here where he will shortly enter upon his labors. These will be likely to be more arduous than that of ministering to the spiritual yearnings and necessities of the ex-Executive.

It is commonly supposed that prize fighting among the aristocracy is mainly confined to England; but as a proof that that effete monarchy does not entirely monopolize high-toned bruisers it may be stated that a member of each of two of the most prominent firms in this city met one night this week at the rooms of a well known "professor" of the manly art, and then and there pounded each other's faces out of shape in the most approved manner, and not only that, but were fully reported in the next morning's papers like any pair of bull dogs or game cocks. We are indeed becoming highly civilized.

RADIX.

Snow-Balling Farmer.

"Snow-balling farmer," said Bijah, as he handed out a small boy.

"Bub," said the Court, after a long look over the desk, "suppose you had killed an honest, hard-working farmer by hitting him with a snow-ball."

"I won't never do it again," sobbed the boy.

"Suppose, my son, you had killed him, and his body had been taken to the morgue, and word of the terrible affliction sent to his family. Imagine, Bub, the terrible grief of his gray-haired partner, the tears and sobs of his children. Picture the scene to yourself. It is dark! A happy family has gathered around a cheerful stove hearth. They are waiting for husband and father to arrive with 4 pounds of brown sugar, half a pound of saleratus, 5 cents worth of molasses candy, and three crash towles. A sleigh drives up. They rush to the windows and doors, crying: 'Father has come!' but a strange voice is heard. The door is opened, and the man asks if Mr. Miller lives there, and then in a sad voice goes on to say that Mr. Miller is no more, that a Detroit boy named Patsey Hern having murdered him with a snow-ball! Gaze on the picture, my son; imagine the sorrows, and woe, and desolation!"

"Oh! hoo-hoo-woo!" wailed the boy.

"You see, my son, this world is becoming crowded for room, and if each one of us goes through life kicking, striking and throwing, some one will get hurt. Let your mind dwell on these things, my boy, and see if you can't get along after this without trouble. You may run home, now, and if your father ever buys you a hatchet, and you cut his cherry tree, don't lie out of it when he asks who's been hacking at his standing timber.—*Detroit Free Press.*

On Saturday afternoon, while John Connelly of 206 Van Buren street, Brooklyn, was playing with his little son, aged 14 months, who was in his lap, he playfully blew a puff of tobacco smoke into its face. The child coughed, gasped for breath, and fell back unconscious. In a few minutes it died from suffocation. The physician who was summoned said that the child had probably sucked the smoke into its throat and had been unable to discharge it. The father became almost wild with grief.—*New York Sun.*

"How nicely this corn pops," observed he, as they sat eating it together by the fire.

"Yes," replied she, holding down her head, "it's got over being green."

Of course he couldn't stand such an inference as that, and might soon have been seen "popping" himself and watching the glad light in her eyes as she blushingly said:

"Go ask 'poppy!'"

"How much for that piano?" asked a customer at an auction shop, the other afternoon.

"Fifty dollars, twenty per cent. off," was the reply.

"I'll take it, then," said the other, counting out two twenty dollar bills. "Two twenties make *forte*."

The Bologna sausage is said to be the most economical food procurable. A sausage can be eaten for supper, and it will just begin to digest in season to answer for breakfast.

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A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office in his new building, north side and opposite the Court House. 8 1-tf

CLEMENT DALE, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, second door from First National Bank. 8 42-tf

W. A. MORRISON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's building, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-ly

E. BLANCHARD.....E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, v6 1-ly Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co. 5 17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y

C. T. ALEXANDER.....C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1—9-32

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7 1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorneys-at-Law. Office on Allegheny Street, over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-Law. Office North side of the Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

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FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y

Physicians and Dentists.

DR. E. L. KIRK.

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

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FOR CASH WITH THE ORDER WE WILL DISCOUNT TEN DOLLARS FROM THE ABOVE PRICE.

Address,

ALLEGER, BOWLEY & CO.,

10-9 1f Washington, N.J.

PIANOS Retail price $900 only $260, *Parlor Organs*, price $315 only $105. Paper free. D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J. 13 4t

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after December 12, 1877:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11	55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4	25 a m
"	" Williamsport	8	35 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9	40 a m
"	" Renovo	10	55 a m
"	arr at Erie	7	35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7	20 a m
"	" Harrisburg	10	50 a m
"	" Williamsport	2	20 p m
"	" Lock Haven	3	25 p m
"	arr at Renovo	4	40 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4	35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11	45 a m
"	" Harrisburg	3	35 p m
"	" Williamsport	7	30 p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	8	40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6	40 a m
"	" Williamsport	7	55 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	11	55 a m
"	" Philadelphia	3	45 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Renovo	10	10 a m
"	" Lock Haven	11	20 a m
"	" Williamsport	12	40 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4	10 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7	20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8	35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9	45 p m
"	" Williamsport	11	05 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2	45 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7	00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12	35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3	58 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7	35 a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, Lock Haven Accommodation West, and Day Express East, make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Erie Express West, and Lock Haven Accommodation West, make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East, make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Supt.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	8 25	3 25
Flemington	8 29	3 30
Mill Hall	8 33	3 33
Beech Creek	8 46	3 47
Eagleville	8 50	3 51
Howard	9 00	4 02
Mount Eagle	9 08	4 10
Curtin	9 13	4 16
Milesburg	9 23	4 25
Bellefonte	9 33	4 35
Milesburg	9 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	9 48	4 48
Unionville	9 58	4 58
Julian	10 09	5 10
Martha	10 18	5 21
Port Matilda	10 26	5 31
Hannah	10 34	5 40
Bald Eagle	10 48	5 53
Vail	10 53	5 58
East Tyrone	10 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	11 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	9 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.20 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.42 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Buggies and Carriages.

REMOVAL.

Ew'd A. Bullock & Co.,

MILESBURG, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buggies, Carriages,

SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS,

—AND—

LUMBER WAGONS.

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business, near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

REPAIRING NEATLY & CAREFULLY DONE, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, *As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best.*

7 22-tf.

GO TO

J. R. BARTROFF

FOR FINE

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.

9 22-tf *E. Bishop-st., Bellefonte, Pa.*

Glad Tidings for the *Weak, Nervous* and *Debilitated. Our Latest Improved Self-Acting Galvanic Appliances* are a *speedy* and *permanent* cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney, Liver and Female Complaints, Nervous Prostration Weak Lungs, Back and Spinal Irritation, and Kindred Diseases. Prices, Waist Belt, $5.00; Spinal Belt, for Paralysis and Spinal Ailments, $10.00 and upwards; Armlets; Anklets, Head Bands, Knee Caps, $2.00 each; Suspenders, $5.00 Illustrated pamphlet free. Address,

GALVANO-MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 27 East Ninth Street, New York.

W. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877

Drugs and Medicines.

Drugs, Drugs, Drugs.

S. T. SHUGERT having purchased the Drug Store, on Allegheny-st., Bellefonte, next door to the Hardware Store of Hicks & Bro., has stocked it with all the most popular

Drugs & Medicines,

Chemicals,

Perfumery,

Soaps, Combs,

Brushes,

Trusses,

Supporters,

Braces,

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Etc.

Patent Medicines, Alcohol, pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes only.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED and orders answered with care and dispatch. Farmers and Physicians from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine and of the best quality.

The store will remain under the direction of the accomplished druggist and pharmacist, heretofore connected with it, Mr. H. M. Herrington, and we respectfully solicit the custom of our friends and the old patrons of the store.

9 16-1y S. T. SHUGERT.

ESTABLISHED, 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 11 1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, 6-6m

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c.

6 39-1

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

Miscellaneous.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 6-6m

RAILROAD HOUSE,

Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords. 4 25 1y

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers, will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

THOMAS H. RHOADS,

is prepared to do

PAPER HANGING, PAINTING & GLAZING

at reasonable rates. Orders left at his residence on Lamb street, Bellefonte, Pa., will receive prompt attention.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS.

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 10 2-1y

$50 For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 12 4t

$50

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton Street, New York. 6-6m

Miscellaneous.

STOCKBRIDGE

MANURES

Originated by Prof. Stockbridge, Professor of Agriculture in the Massachusetts Agricultural College

These Manures are compounded for each crop, furnishing the plant-food which each particular crop requires. They have produced from 50 to 80 bushels Corn, 25 to 40 bushels Wheat, 25 to 50 bushels Oats, 150 to 250 bushels Potatoes, 2 to 3 tons Hay per acre, and other crops in proportion. They have been used for five years with such success that in 1877 they were applied on over 10,000 acres with excellent results. Send for Pamphlet, Free.

BOWKER'S

HILL & DRILL PHOSPHATE,

Very fine, dry, and high grade. Also

Agricultural Chemicals.

W. H. BOWKER & CO.,

3 Park Place - - New York.

43 Chatham Street - Boston. 9 12t

LADIES Can color their own Stockings for less than one cent per pair ANY COLOR OR SHADE by the use of our "*MAGIC TINTS.*"—Can renew or change the color of their Dresses, restore to freshness and brilliancy faded Silks, Merinoes, Alpacas, Neckties, Ribbons, &c., or impart to them new and lovely shades—Little trouble and nominal cost—Stock of any desired color sent on receipt of 10 cents. 3 different colors, 25c. Postage Stamps accepted. Send Stamp for Circulars and Samples.

KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS,

10 2-3m 66 Cortland N. Y. P. O. Box, 3139

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. The most elegant works of art given free to subscribers. One agent reports making over $150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine. 37-1year

USE THE PERFECT BUTTER COLOR. Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Perfected Butter Color is recommended by the agricultural press, and used by thousands of the very best Dairymen. It gives a perfect June color, and is harmless as salt. A 25 cent bottle colors 300 pounds, and adds 5 cents per pound to its value. Ask your Druggist or Merchant for it, or send for descriptive circulars. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vermont. 11-4w

DIPHTHERIA!!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Dont delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine. 11-4w

KNOW THYSELF By reading and practicing the inestimable truths contained in the best medical book ever issued, entitled SELF-PRESERVATION Price only $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price. It treats of Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decline, Nervous and Physical Debility, and the endless concomitant ills and untold miseries that result therefrom, and contains more than 50 original prescriptions, any one of which is worth the price of the book. This book was written by the most extensive and probably the most skilful practitioner in America, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. A Pamphlet, illustrated with the very finest Steel Engravings—a marvel of art and beauty—sent FREE to all. Send for it at once. Address PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF

9 42 1y

PURE SUNBURY WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS. Strictly Pure. Guaranteed. LAWRENCE & CO. White Lead, Red Lead, Colors, Putty, Linseed Oil, Oil Meal. ALL OUR products are guaranteed PURE and of uniformity. If not kept by your merchant, order direct.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway

LANDS FOR SALE!

1,000,000 ACRES in Southwest Missouri from $2.50 to $8.00 an acre. First-class stock and agricultural lands. The best tobacco region in the West. Fine fruit, no grasshoppers, abundance of good water, short winters, convenient markets, good schools, low taxes, healthful country, and good society. Seven years' credit. Free transportation from St. Louis to those who purchase land. Send for circular and other information. Address, W. H. Coffin, Land Commissioner, Temple Building, St. Louis Missouri. 12 4t

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.

CLARION, PA., December 14, 1875. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Your Cough Syrup is doing wonders. Two doses cured me of a bad cough of one week's standing.—JAMES H. COULTER.

PITTSBURGH, March 21, 1876. *Messrs. R. E. Sellers & Co.:* Two bottles of your Imperial Cough Syrup cured me of a distressing cold, which settled on my lungs.—WM. KING.

Price, 25 Cents.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

9 22-yeow.

SWEET Chewing JACKSON'S BEST NAVY Tobacco!

Awarded *highest prize* at Centennial Exposition for *fine chewing qualities* and *excellence and lasting character of sweetening and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free. To C. A. JACKSON & Co., Mf'rs, Petersburg, VA.

C. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia 14 4t.

PIANOS & ORGANS At Factory Prices. Great reduction to close out present stock of 500 new and second-hand instruments of five first-class makers, fully warranted and at prices that defy competition for this class of instruments. Agents wanted for Waters' superior Bell Organs and Pianos. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Horace Waters and Sons, manufacturers and dealers, 40 East 14th Street, New York. Also general agents for Shoninger's celebrated Premium Organs. 13-4w

ORGANS *Highest honors at all World's Exhibitions.* Latest Catalogues and Circulars, with new styles, reduced prices and much information, sent free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Boston, New York or Chicago. 13-4w

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

The Law and the Reason of the Tax Sales.

The position we assume upon this subject is: the treasurer of Centre county is bound to publish his advertisement of the sales of unseated lands for taxes in all the newspapers published in the county; that the publication in less than all the newspapers published in the county is illegal and void, and subjects the treasurer to a penalty of $50 for each and every tract sold contrary to the provisions of the law. By the act of March 2, 1867—referred to in our article of last week on this subject it is provided:

"That the provisions of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1866, relative to the fees for advertising each tract of unseated land in the county of Centre, are hereby extended, and shall remain in force until the same be repealed: *Provided*, that the treasurer of Centre county shall, after the passage of this act, advertise the sales of unseated lands in all the newspapers published in the said county."

This act should be read as though it were written in two sections. The first section would be, That the fees of the treasurer for advertising each tract of unseated lands in the county of Centre "are hereby extended and shall remain in force until the same be repealed." Section second, "*Provided*, the treasurer of Centre county shall, after the passage of this act, advertise the sales of unseated lands in all the newspapers published in the said county."

The fees, by the act of 1866, were increased to eighty cents per tract; by the act of the 18th of March, 1870, it is enacted, "That the fees received by the county treasurer for advertising each tract of unseated lands, including printer's charge, shall be one dollar per tract."

This act of 1870 repeals the first section of the act of 1867, by increasing the fees to one dollar, but it does not have any effect upon what is really the second section of that act.

We come now to consider what is really the force and meaning of the word *provided*, when used in an act of Assembly. It is very evident that the meaning of the word *provided*, when used by the Legislature in enacting a law, is the same as *but*. If we substitute the word *but* for *provided* in the act of 1867, and divide that act into two sections, we get a clear interpretation of the meaning of the Legislature. Let us now repeat that act, dividing it into two sections, and substituting the word *but*, which is a synonym of *provided*, and we have the act as follows: "Section 1. That the provisions of the act approved the 17th day of April, 1866, relative to the fees for advertising each tract of unseated lands in the county of Centre shall hereby be extended and shall remain in force until the same be repealed. Section 2. *But* the treasurer of Centre county shall, after the passage of this act, advertise the sales of unseated lands in all the newspapers published in the said county."

It is very plain, from the rendering of the act, that the latter clause is mandatory, and the treasurer is required to publish the sales in *all* the newspapers in the county. The act of 1870 repeals only the first section and leaves the second section untouched and unimpaired. The fees of the treasurer have been increased one hundred per cent., and the only provision for the protection of the owners of lands is that the sales shall be advertised in all the newspapers, so as to give the owners full notice. If the treasurer fails to advertise according to law he subjects himself to a penalty of fifty dollars for every violation of his duty.

The word *provided* in an Act of Assembly never means "upon condition." If reference is made to the various acts of Assembly published in the year 1867 it will be seen that the word *provided*, in that connection, means *but*. For instance, the act approved the second day of March, 1867—which is on the same page with the act referred to above—declares "That the provisions of the second section of the act entitled an act empowering the school directors of Chambersburg to borrow money and build a new school house, approved the 12th day of May, 1867, the same are hereby extended for the period of ten years from the 12th day of May, 1867; *provided*, such bonds shall not be exempted from any other than county taxes."

It is very evident that the word *provided* in this act means *but*, and the clause will then read, "*But*, such bonds shall not be exempted from any other than county taxes." Now, if the word *provided* should be construed "upon condition," we would have the act which was to be in relief of the school board extended for a period of ten years, within which time they should borrow money upon condition that the said bond should not be exempted from any other than county taxes, which rendering of the law would be nonsensical and absurd. The simple meaning of the law is that while the privilege of borrowing money was extended for ten years the bond was not to be exempted from any other than county tax, and that meaning is fully and clearly expressed by substituting the word *but* for *provided*. This construction of the word *provided* is consistent with its use and obvious meaning in every act of Assembly with which we are acquainted.

Perhaps the legal lights about the treasurer's and the *Watchman* office may find a different interpretation to the laws than that we have given, but we are very sure that our position will be sustained by the courts, and of this fact we advise them to take heed.

We Rise to Explain.

The Philipsburg *Journal* is sensitive about a remark we made concerning the advertisement of tax sales in that paper being of importance to the county. What we meant to say, and admit we ought to have made more plain, was that there was no reason connected with the interests of the county why these two journals should be selected rather than others for this advertising. This was the purport for our argument, as will be evident from our allusion to the comparative circulation of our sheet and others. We by no means desire to deny the importance and value of the Philipsburg *Journal;* indeed, we are willing to admit that it is one of the best papers, not only in Centre county, but in the universe, and if it has not at least twenty-five thousand circulation it ought to have. As to the treasurer's advertising, the *Journal* is entitled to its share, by law, as we have plainly proved, so that there can be no question upon that point. We hope our neighbor will be satisfied that we have made the *amende honorable*, and will at once regain his ordinary amiability and contentment. That he may do so, is our earnest wish and daily prayer. So mote it be.

THE people all over the counrty are beginning to awaken to the importance of the necessity that the next National Congress shall be Republican. The skilled laborers of this country are not disposed to enter into competition with the poorly-paid pauper labor of Europe, and are realizing the fact that the only safety against such a condition is to take the control of Congress out of the hands of a free-trade Democracy.

THE new Pope is not much of a horseman. He has ordered nearly all the horses and carriages in the stables at the Vatican to be sold at public auction. He will only keep as many as would meet the wants of a private gentleman.

THEY want no more miners in Nevada. More there now than can get work.

After all, what has the President's civil service reform reformed?

On the Rampage.

Our contemporary, the *Watchman*, has ceased to be Meek, and gets into a Furey this week about our exposure of its nice little game to get nearly all the fees which the County Treasurer is allowed to pay for advertising the tax sales of unseated lands. It don't attempt to argue, but like any other blustering bully, when cornered, flies into a passion, calls names and behaves like a raving lunatic generally. There is not a single point nor a single argument, if we can designate as an argument what is said about the possibility of the treasurer complying with the law and advertising in all the newspapers published in the county. Let us look at its position, for there possibly may be persons who will think there is some truth in its absurd and untruthful assertions.

The regular standing rates for advertising in the *Watchman*, as declared in every issue of that journal, are twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion, for a less term than three months. For advertising, three months or longer, less rates are charged. For a column for three months, $35.00 is charged. Now, the treasurer's advertisement of unseated lands amounts to something over four columns in that sheet. At the rate of $35 per column, say four and a quarter columns would amount to $148.75, for three months. Yet the advertisement is really inserted but nine times, instead of twelve or thirteen. If inserted in the five newspapers published in the county, at the rate for three months, for advertising by the column, it would amount to $743.75. The treasurer is allowed one dollar per tract, or $900 for the nine hundred tracts this year advertised. This is what the *Watchman's* logic, if it can be called by that name, amounts to.

We will venture to promise the treasurer that if he desires to comply with the plain letter of the law, the five newspapers of the county will publish this advertisement for the amount prescribed, if it is fairly divided among them, according to circulation. As it *now* stands, according to the *Watchman*, the treasurer is compelled to pay $1.50 per tract, or fifty cents per tract more than the law allows. Does he do so? If not, then the showing of that journal is utterly worthless.

The fact is, the treasurer pays Meek ninety-five cents per tract for this advertising. We will not say that the treasurer has not a right to retain his commission of five cents per tract, but we think it a subject that should be investigated. Does Meek pay over to the Philipsburg *Journal* and Millheim *Journal* fifty cents each per tract for this advertising? According to his own showing he ought to do so; and they should demand it, or denounce him as false to his own principles. Does he, in fact, pay them the half of that amount? We doubt it.

As to the nonsensical blow about the courts constructing the law to suit Meek and the treasurer, and helping them out in their steal, it is only necessary to say that the law is perfectly plain; that there is no question whatever about its construction, and that the judges of our courts will hold the law precisely as we have stated it, and Mr. Meek *knows it*. Two years ago the sales were adjourned on account of our showing of the crookedness of the advertising by the treasurer. It was afterwards permitted to take place, though it could easily have been stopped.

The treasurer is still liable for his violation of the law at that time, and it is very likely he will be held to account for it. At any rate, we can solemnly assure him, and Meek, too, that he will be held to a strict accountability for any violation of the law on this occasion. He certainly cannot plead, in this instance, that he is ignorant of the law; it is very plain, and we have published such parts of it as affect his action in the present case. He will be liable to pay a fine of $50 on every tract he sells, according to present arrangements, which he and his editorial fellow-plotters know to be plainly illegal. This on the nine hundred tracts will amount to $45,000, to say nothing of the lands sold two years ago, for which he is still liable. How will his bondsmen relish helping to make up this amount, or such a portion of it as will certainly be exacted? Will Meek and the others help to pay their share, having shared in the steal? We wait for an answer, and if we do not get it, we warn all parties concerned that there will be no let up this time. Persons are not going to be permitted to sustain a stealing transaction by a game of bluff, and we warn them accordingly.

Long Faced Democrats.

A special Washington dispatch to the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, speaking of party prospects, says: "It is evident from the long faces of the Democrats in Congress, and from letters received by Republicans, that the past thirty days have been specially disastrous to Democratic prospects. The Polk investigation gave an excellent insight into the *modus operandi* of running a doorkeepership of the House of Representatives under Democratic reform doctrines, and the rejection of Gen. Shields, a Union veteran, though a Democrat, for an ex-rebel, had their effect upon the Northern mind. The universal imbecility shown on all occasions on public questions have further convinced the people that the greatest calamity to the best interests, the peace and prosperity, would be the restoration of the Democracy to power. The action of the House in overruling justice and principle, and voting in Dean, will give to the Republicans in the next House a solid delegation from Massachussetts, making a gain of two. There is every encouragement of gaining Landers and Warner's districts in Connecticut. The enthusiasm existing amongst Republicans in every part of Pennsylvania promises a gain of the Stenger and Reilly districts. In Maryland the Cumberland district, now misrepresented by Walsh, will go Republican. In Ohio the Saylor and Banning districts are certain for the Republicans. The same gains are anticipated in Indiana, California, Louisiana, and other States, but those named, making a gain of nine, would make a difference of eighteen, giving the Republicans a majority of four, as the relative strength of parties now stands. The Democrats are in no frame of mind for high hopes of immediate ascendancy. The Republicans now feel that they can conduct their campaign in their own way, without fearing anything that the President may do, and have determined that it will be necessary only to let him alone, if they do not approve his course, instead of undertaking an aggressive course, which can serve no one."

Keep on Lying.

Some of our Democratic exchanges—we notice especially the last issue of the Lock Haven *Democrat*—are copying from the *Watchman* the reassertion that we said to a Republican gentleman of this place that Mr. Furst paid us for supporting him for the position of President Judge of this district. We have plainly and positively denied this falsehood at least twice, and it seems to us that courtesy, if not fairness, should induce our contemporaries to give us the benefit of our emphatic denial when publishing the slander.

We now say again, and most positively and emphatically, that there is no truth whatever in this story of the *Watchman*—in other and plainer words, it is A LIE. Those who know the propensities of that sheet will not be at all surprised at such a falsehood from such a source—indeed, they would take it for granted that any such assertion was probably false, as all stories which originate in that quarter are, *prima facie*, inventions not even founded on facts.

Will the Lock Haven *Democrat*, and other sheets, which have copied this slander of the *Watchman*, have the fairness also to publish our denial of its truth?

AND now Brigham Young's estate is become the object of litigation. The Mormon Bishops claim that all that the Prophet was and had before he died was the property of the church. He was the church. What he amassed of perishable wealth, the dross of this world, inured to the church when he died. The singular and peculiar Mormon doctrine is combatted by Young's legal heirs, who claims that the estate of their father, in law, descends to them, and they mean to have it. Let us hope that the Prophet's heirs will not pull aside the veil which hides his domestic foibles as those of Commodore Vanderbilt are now doing. The legitimate sons and daughters of the dead Mormon leader can afford to cover up their father's little eccentricities, as there is a million of dollars to divide between them.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

IT is said that Pierce Musser is a candidate for treasurer. We hope the Democrats will nominate him. He would be elected to stay at home by a thousand majority.

WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, '78.

The remarks of Senator Dennis on presenting the joint resolution, (Blair's production) of the Maryland Legislature to the Senate Thursday, were listened to with exceptional interest by his associates, and his sentiments, so far as they are opposed to any reopening of the Presidential dispute, seem shared by about every prominent Democrat here who has publicly defined his postion. There is heard but one voice—that of warm commendation and approval—as to the spirit permeating the speech of the Maryland Senator; and if he correctly represents the rank and file of his party in his own State it may be safely concluded that they will have no part or lot in any movement to give practical effect to Montgomery Blair's firebrand resolutions. The happiest effect was noticeable in the Senate from Dr. Dennis' manly, genially conciliatory speech. Whatever differences of opinion may exist, men can hardly quarrel when approaching each other in the spirit that evidently animated Mr. Dennis in performing a duty laid on him by the Maryland Legislature but which was not the less disagreeable. The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee where they will probably sleep to the end of time.

It is only known to the public relative to the conference of Secretary Sherman and the New York bankers that the members of the old Syndicate have contracted to sell $50,000,000 U. S. 4½ fifteen-year bonds at par and accrued interest for resumption purposes, receiving as compensation ½ per cent in gold. This, if former reports are true, gives the Treasury Dept. the $140,000,000 in coin needed to inaugurate the resumption of specie payments at the date fixed by law: $10,000,000 are to be at once subscribed for and $5,000,000 monthly, to the end of the year. Confidence in Mr. Sherman's ability to carry out his programme as laid down before the Financial Committees of Congress has been greatly enhanced by the satisfactory evidences he gave during the several interviews with them of his thorough familiarity with all the details of his well-matured plan; and very few can be found here now to deny that remonetization has had the effect to lessen the difficulties to be apprehended by any plan that might be discussed for reaching this great desideratum.

The moderate course towards the Administration decided on at the joint Republican caucus of Representatives and Senators Wednesday evening seems to meet the approval of the party leaders here, those even most radically opposed apparently acquiescing, though not without symptoms showing that the restraint imposed is particularly galling. The constantly recurring assertions of the President's utter indifference to the good or ill opinion of the party that elevated him to the Presidency, has grown monotonous. He is made to sustain a character by these friends with more zeal than discretion, evidently, that is wholly abnormal. By them he is made a stoic simply through the absence of the ordinary sensibilities with which man was endowed when created "a little lower than the angels." Those best acquainted with the actual Mr. Hayes find it difficult to reconcile the two characters. The motives which appear to underlie these misdirected efforts seemingly made to ingratiate their authors with the administration are so much like those of the ordinary camp-follower, that they have succeeded in discrediting their own statements among reflecting men; and it is unlikely that the President feels under a great weight of obligations for these labored attempts to make him the pachyderm that he is not.

Notwithstanding the frantic efforts of Jay Gould and his strikers to stave off the vote on the proposition to force the Pacific Railroad monopolies to provide for payment of their Government indebtedness, the bill of the Judiciary Committee finally passed by the handsome majority of 21 in a vote of 59. The provisions of the bill also make these insolent corporations that have so long defied the Government and rode rough-shod over every right of the public, always amendable to law hereafter. Never since the lobby came to be recognized as a patent power in Congress has it suffered so decisive a defeat. The House Committee has already reported the bill favorably and every one anticipates its passage and the President's signature.

Polk haunts the Capitol bearing his party's sins, a monument of Democratic cupidity, faithlessness and ingratitude. Unless they can purchase his silence he promises to become troublesome and they tremble at his tread. Field's election as his successor must be and is regarded as the deliberately expressed preference of the party for the unshriven rebel over the Union soldier. Wright has fittingly supplemented his demagogue appeal for the support of the commune and Mollie Maguires, by a proposition to inflate to the extent of $400,000,000. Even Democrats expressed their contempt by spitting on his proposition.

Democratic economy threatens to close the District public schools and the Pension Office, both seeming regarded as Yankee institutions that ought to be suppressed. LEO.

THEY say railroad business is improving. If this is so, it is a sure indication that every other business is better. Railroads cannot do business when other people are idle.

COPIES of the Bible can now be bought in the book stores of Rome.

READING NOTICES.

A GOOD ACCOUNT.—"To sum it all up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year; total, $1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit. JOHN WEEKS,
16-2t Butler, N. Y."

To Whom it may Concern.

To all wishing a first-class machine we would call your attention to our Improved Howe Machine, as it is the easiest running, more durable, and will do any variety of work. To those wishing to buy we would respectfully ask them to call before purchasing.

Resp'y, A. C. MOORE, Ag't,

P. S. A. C. Moore is our only authorized agent in Milesburg.

16 4t HOWE MACHINE CO.

WITH what complacency must the lady who uses GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP glance at her mirror, for there she sees reflected a complexion devoid of blemish. This peerless purifier may be relied upon to remedy all skin irritations. Sold by all Druggists. Hills Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cents. 4w

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deoderising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

A REMARKABLE RESULT.—It makes no difference how many Physicians, or how much medicine you have tried, it is now an established fact that German Syrup is the only remedy which has given complete satisfaction in severe cases of Lung Diseases. It is true there are yet thousands of persons who are predisposed to Throat and Lung Affections, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Asthma, Severe Colds settled on the Breast, Pneumonia, Whooping Cough, &c., who have no personal knowledge of Boschee's German Syrup. To such we would say that 50,000 dozen were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bottle. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by all Druggists in America. 9 26-1y eow

AN ASTONISHING FACT.—A large proportion of the American people are to-day dying from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and your friends, and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

9-27-1y-eow

New Advertisements.

REYNOLDS' OPERA HOUSE.
ONE NIGHT!
Thursday Eve., April 18
ROBERT FRASER'S
NEW YORK
PANTOMIME
COMPANY.

The Only Legitimate Pantomime Troupe now Travelling, in the New Pantomime, entitled,

HUMPTY DUMPTY'S
Frolics with Santa Claus!

The opening being a New Dramatization of Charles Dickens' Charming Christmas Carol, illustrated with New and Entrancing Scenery—

The Star of Bethlehem—The Illuminated Church on Christmas Eve,

By America's Great Pantomimist,

Mr. ROBERT FRASER,

Pronounced by the New York *Herald* as the only successor of the late Geo. L. Fox.

Admission, - - 35 and 50 cts.

Reserved seats for sale at Blair's Jewelry Store. 10 16 1t

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale at the late residence of FREDERICK LEATHERS, deceased, in Howard township, on *SATURDAY*, the 27th of April, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following articles, viz: Cattle, Hogs, Chickens, Buckeye Reaper and Mower, Hay Rake, Grain Drill, and Household Goods—including Tables, Chairs, one Bureau, Bed and Bedding, and various articles too numerous to mention. Terms will be made known by

J. R. LEATHERS,
WM. T. LEATHERS,
16-4t Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of Frederick Leathers—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Frederick Leathers, deceased, late of Howard township, having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. R. LEATHERS,
WM. T. LEATHERS,
16 5t Executors.

$55 to $77 a Week to agents. $10 Outfit FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. v8 35-1y

S. & A. Loeb dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Carpets and General Merchandise.

Always AHEAD! We always lead in PRICES, and make others follow!

HOW TO PRACTICE ECONOMY! A SHORT TREATISE ON SAVING MONEY!

HOW TO SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING JUDICIOUSLY!

A Dollar will go farther now than ever before in the History of our Country, by judicious handling, and we will show you how to do it:

25 yards of Calico for - - One Dollar	20 yards of Muslin for - - One Dollar	3 good Shirts for - - - One Dollar	A good Dress for - - - One Dollar
25 yards of Calico for - - One Dollar	20 yards of Muslin for - - One Dollar	3 good Shirts for - - - One Dollar	A good Dress for - - - One Dollar
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . .	20 Cents per lb.
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . .	20 Cents per lb.
10 lbs. of WHITE SUGAR for . . One Dollar	20 pieces of GOOD SOAP for . . . One Dollar	Good RIO COFFEE at . . .	20 Cents per lb.

The Quality of all our Goods ADVANCED and the Prices VERY MUCH REDUCED.

Good CALICOES a 4 cents per yard.		Spring Shades of CAMBRICS at . . .	8 cents per yard, worth 12½
Good COTTONADES for Pantaloons, at . . .	10 cents, worth 20	Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . .	8 " " " 12½
Good CHEVIOTS for Shirting, at . . .	10 " " 15	Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . .	10 " " " 15
Good TABLE LINENS at	30 " " 50	Spring Shades of DRESS PLAIDS at . .	12½ " " " 25
Good TOWELING LINENS at . . .	6 " " 12½	Spring Shades of BOUVETTES at . . .	15 " " " 30
Good TOWELING LINENS at . . .	8 " " 15	Black ALPACAS for 25 cents, never before less than 40 cents.	
Good TOWELING LINENS at . . .	10 " " 18	Wash POPLINS, good styles, at 10 cents per yard.	
Good RUSSIA CRASH at	12½ " " 18	DRESS LINEN for 20 cents, sold last season at 35 cents.	
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at . . .	50 " " 100	Spring SHAWLS for 50 cents. Shawls at 75 cents.	
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at . . .	75 " " 150	Spring SHAWLS for $1.00. Fine Shawls at $1.50.	
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS at . . .	100 " " 200	Ladies' CORSETS for 30 cents.	
Ladies' GAITERS for . $1.00.	Ladies' SHOES for . $1.00	Spool COTTON for 2 cents a spool.	
KID GLOVES, two buttons, for 50 cents.		Black CASHMERES for 50 cents—all wool.	

Trimming Silks, all shades, Galoon Braids, Fringes, Buttons, Gimps, all the different thousand-and-one styles of Dress Trimmings always on hand; Ladies' Neck Ties, Bows, Lace Barbs, Hat Ornaments, Veilings, Kid Gloves, etc., etc.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES! HAMBURG EDGINGS!! HAMBURG INSERTINGS!!!

HAMBURGS at	5 cents.	6 cents.	8 cents.	Beautiful styles at 10 cents.
HAMBURGS at	5 cents.	6 cents.	8 cents.	

250 New Styles of CARPETS! in all conceivable colors and styles, from 20 cts. per yard up to $2. The LARGEST line ever kept in a country store.

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADINGS AND WINDOW FIXTURES.

THIS IS NO IDLE BLAST! WE MEAN ALL WE ADVERTISE!! CALL AND BE CONVINCED!!!

Allegheny-Street, BELLEFONTE, PA. **S. & A. LOEB.** Allegheny-Street, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

VALENTINES & CO.

THE ONE PRICE STORE!

GOODS ARRIVE EVERY DAY!

Goods Guaranteed---No Misrepresentations!

The largest stock of TEAS, COFFEES and GENERAL GROCERIES IN CENTRE COUNTY.

GROCERIES in large quantities at City Prices!

We would call attention to our display of RIO COFFEE at 20 cents per lb. UNEQUALED IN QUALITY ANYWHERE!

FISH! FISH!! FISH!!!

Extra large prime MACKEREL, full weight quarters and kits. 50 lbs. of FISH in a quarter and 20 lbs. in a kit; also LAKE HERRING and CISCOES.

CALL AND EXAMINE!

CANNED GOODS!

Canned CORN for 12½ cents a can, and all other VEGETABLES and FRUITS at very REASONABLE PRICES.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP!

This season's MAPLE SUGAR in small bricks, and SYRUP in ½ gallon cans, at less than Philadelphia prices.

Twenty-five Cakes of SOAP for One Dollar!

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.

CEDAR TUBS and BUCKETS of every size and description.

☞ A BASKET for EIGHT CENTS. ☜

Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles,
Gordon & Dillworth's Preserves,
Kennedy's Crackers,
Brain Food,

Egyptian Dates,
Messina Oranges, large,
Messina Lemons,
Extracts,

And a large variety of Fancy Groceries.

Examine and Compare our Quality and Prices!

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

All the Latest Novelties in DRESS GOODS!

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CASHMERES!

CHOICE STOCK OF FINE SILKS!

A FULL LINE OF HOSIERY!

EXAMINE THE NEW GOODS!

Nos. 4 & 5 Humes' Block,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

New Advertisements.

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters,

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints, and Drunkenness.

$1000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY

F. POTTS GREEN,

16 BELLEFONTE, PA. 1m

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Bellefonte, Pa., as follows:

Monday, May 13, for the townships of Spring, Benner and Borough of Bellefonte.

Tuesday, May 14, for the townships of Penn, Miles, Haines, Gregg and Potter.

Wednesday, May 15, for the townships of Harris, Ferguson, Half Moon, College, Patton and Walker.

Thursday, May 16, for the townships of Boggs, Union, Huston, Worth, and boroughs of Unionville and Milesburg.

Friday, May 17, for the townships of Taylor, Burnside, Snow Shoe, Rush and borough of Philipsburg.

Saturday, May 18, for the townships of Marion, Liberty, Curtin, Howard and borough of Howard.

Between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

J. N. HALL,
ANDREW GREGG,
H. A. MINGLE,
Commissioners.

HENRY BECK, Clerk. 15-3t

The Bi-weekly Appeal

THE MEDIUM OF

The Reformed Episcopal Church,

EDITED AND CONTRIBUTED TO BY THE

BISHOPS AND PROMINENT WRITERS OF THE CHURCH IN

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

CONTAINS

A Full Record of the Present Progress of the Church,

Statements of the Principles of the Church,

Sunday-School and Children's Departments,

Family Reading,

AN EXCELLENT FAMILY RELIGIOUS PAPER.

INDISPENSABLE

TO THOSE DESIRING TO BE INFORMED RELATIVE TO THE GROWTH AND PRINCIPLES OF

The Reformed Episcopal Church.

Price $1.50 per year, post-paid.

EDWARD P. BROOKS & Co., Publishers,

16 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. 3t

New Advertisements.

MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. P. B. CRIDER. YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA. F. W. CLIDER.

LUMBER.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,

where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c. White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Wainscoting; Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Palings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

☞ A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange. 10-16 1y

---

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

---

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1year

---

Wedding Presents

In Solid Silver, Trpile and Quadruple Plate.

Consisting of Napkin Rings, Spoons, Forks, Table-Knives with Ivory and Metal Handles, Castors, Cake and Card Baskets, Water-Pitchers, &c., &c., &c.

Bronze Ornaments,

FOR CLOCKS OR MANTELS,

In Solid Ancient Bronze or French Bronze.

Our variety of CARD BASKETS in SOLID BRONZE is large and very handsome.

We guarantee the quality of the goods we sell. If not as represented, will refund the money promptly. 16 4w

A. J. WEIDENER,

96 South Second St., Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

$50 **For a CASE of CATARRH That Sanford's Radical Cure** for Catarrh will not instantly relieve and speedily cure. References, Henry Wells, Esq., Wells, Fargo & Co., Aurora, N. Y. Wm. Bowen, Esq., McHatton, Grant & Bowen, St. Louis. Testimonials and treatise by mail. Price, with improved Inhaler, $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 10 16 4t

$50

PIANO Another battle on high prices. **ORGAN**

War with monopolists renewed. See Beatty's latest Newspaper for full reply sent free. Before buying PIANO or ORGAN read my latest circular. Beatty's celebrated Pianos and Organs, beautiful instruments! Challenge comparison! Rivals are jealous of my success! Most successful house in America! Commenced a few years ago without a dollar, sales now nearly $2,000,000 annually. Lowest prices ever given, elegant Rosewood Pianos $135, 16 stop Church Organs $115, tremendous bargains now ready. Address,

WAR DANIEL F. BEATTY, **WAR**

4w WASHINGTON, NEW JERSEY. 16

NOTICE—U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES.—Under the Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a special tax, is required to *procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business* a STAMP denoting the payment of said special tax for the year beginning May 1, 1878. Section 3244, Revised Statutes, designates who are liable to special tax. A return, as prescribed on Form 11, is also *required by law* of every person liable to special tax as above. *Severe penalties* are prescribed for non-compliance with the foregoing requirements, or for continuing in business after April 30, 1878, without payment of tax.

Application should be made to

JOHN H. BURROWS, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, at Williamsport.

15-3t

FITS, EPILEPSY Falling Sickness,

Positively Cured, the worst case of the longest standing, by using Dr. Hebbard's Cure, "No Humbug." It has Cured Thousands. Will give $1,000 for a Case it will not Benefit. A sample bottle free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist. Office, 1,323 Broadway, N. Y. 15 8t

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A chance TO MAKE some Money, Sure.

"Cornell's History of Pennsylvania." Now ready. Write for Agency at once. JOHN SULLY & CO., Publishers, 725 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. 10 15-3m

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ESTATE OF FREDERICK KNOFFSINGER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Frederick Knoffsinger, late of Spring Township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Susan Knoffsinger, widow of said decedent, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay. SUSAN KNOFFSINGER,

14-6t Administratrix.

March, 27, 1878.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CENTRE COUNTY:

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the act of 8th of May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in convention at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on the first Tuesday in May, A. D. 1878, being the 7th day of the month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the result to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act. HENRY MEYER,

County Sup't of Centre Co.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 3, 1878. 15-4t

New Advertisements.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. Samuel Frank and the Hon. John Divens, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date, 25th day of March, A. D., 1878, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of April next, being the 22d day of April, 1878, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 25th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1878, and in the one hundred and first year of the independence of the United States.

LEVI W. MUNSON,

14-4t Sheriff.

FARM FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a farm in Marion township, containing three hundred and eighty-eight acres, about fifty acres cleared, a good house and barn, wash house and other necessary buildings on the place, also good water and a large assortment of fine fruit trees. This is a good opportunity for anyone wanting a good home. Terms to suit purchaser. Price $3,500. Apply to

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

10 9-tf REPUBLICAN office.

Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA.

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.

No 7, Humes' Block. 7-tf

SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—All persons who have neglected to pay their borough School Tax are hereby notified that the time allowed by the law has expired and therefore it is to be hoped that the collector will not have the unpleasant duty of collecting by levy and sale of their personal property enforced upon him. But if not paid promptly he must pursue this course. WILLIAM JONES,

13-3t Collector.

LEGAL NOTICE.—Application will be made to His Honor, John H. Orvis, at Chambers, on Saturday the 13th day of April, 1878, for the incorporation of the "Mechanics Hall Association, of Snow Shoe Township, Centre County, Pa." The object of the Association will be "to promote the social culture of its members and the interests of American mechanics." ADAM HOY,

13-3t Solicitor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register, on the estate of Esther Yothers. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said estate will please make immediate payment, and all those having accounts against the same will present them for payment, properly authenticated.

W. B. TURNER,

12-6w* Union Township.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the present session of the Legislature to pass a law regulating the publication of the legal advertising in the newspapers of the County of Centre, State of Pennsylvania.

13-4t EDWARD T. TUTEN.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any manner meddling with the property now in the hands of Hezekiah P. Watkins, to wit: four horses, two cows, wagons, harness, &c., together with all other personal property, as the same belongs to me and is subject to my order at any time.

J. B. CURTIN.

Roland, April 8, 1878. 16-3t

The Bellefonte Republican

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Green Food for Stock.

Experience has well established that green food for stock during winter months is as essential to health and growth as apples and vegetables are to the health and digestion of human beings. It is an undisputed fact that when children are fed upon one kind of food, indigestion and constipation are sure to follow, while a variety of food mixed with fruit or green apples tends to keep the digestion in a healthy condition. The same principles that govern the digestion and health of humanity are applicable, to a certain extent, to the domestic brute creation, although the varieties of food required by each are different. If green food is necessary for stock existence during the summer season, it would seem reasonable that a portion of green food would be twice necessary during the winter season.

The necessity of green food being admitted, the first question would naturally arise as to the variety most profitably adapted to farm cultivation and use. So far, we are convinced that mangel-wurzel, one of the most productive of beet species known to the vegetable kingdom—as many as sixty tons to the acre having been raised in Wisconsin, and still larger crops in England. This variety of root will grow in any kind of soil, but is best adapted to a rich, sandy loam. The ground should be rich; thirty to forty 2-horse loads of well-rotted manure per acre are required. The ground should be plowed and cross-plowed, well pulverized to the depth of a foot, if possible. The time for planting, in this latitude, is the usual time for planting corn. Some sow the seed in a bed and transplant; but our experience is that a better crop is realized by planting the seed where the beets are to grow. Many persons who have been anxious to raise root crops have failed in consequence of the seed not being properly planted. If it should rain a copious shower immediately after planting, a mere covering of the seed would answer, otherwise a beet seed being almost impervious to a reasonable amount of moisture requires them to be planted with care to the depth of one and a half to two inches, and compactly covered, a light rolling being required, or allow children from ten to twelve years of age to amuse themselves by walking on the rows as fast as planted; the latter process we have always found entirely satisfactory. The seed should be placed four inches apart in the rows, which takes from three to four pounds to the acre when planted by hand, which is the most satisfactory in our soil.

The yellow globe is the variety best adapted to the shallow and limestone soil. The next important step is to keep the weeds down, and not allow them to out-grow the young plants—after they get well started they outgrow the weeds. During the showery weather of the last of June they are generally large enough to thin out and transplant, where seed have missed to germinate. If the soil is of the right kind, sixteen inches apart is close enough—in our limestone soil twelve inches is the usual distance. With careful cultivation twenty to twenty-five tons to the acre is a fair crop for limestone soil. There is no county in the State where the proper feeding of stock is more required and, we regret to say, more neglected than it is—taking the farmers as a whole—in Centre county. There is nothing tests this assertion better than the average quality of butter sold in our market during the winter season. The time is certainly at hand when farmers should wake up to a sense of their duties and remedy the evil.

Benner Grange, No. 109, Centre County, Pa.

The following letter from the *Farmer's Friend* is an interesting item. It tells us what farmers are doing in Benner township. We are free to confess that the Grangers are ahead as progressive farmers, who are more willing to impart their knowledge than those who are opposed to them and "sing mum:"

Please allow me a little space in the *Friend*, as it is quite a long time since anything has appeared in your valuable paper concerning our Grange. Ours was among the first that were organized in this county, and I am happy to say that, with all the opposition we have had and with all the predictions that our order is a short-lived one, we still live. In fact, our Grange is as healthy as ever it was. It is constantly increasing in number. Some of its most bitter enemies are knocking at the door for admission, and of course we extend to them the right hand of fellowship and "take them in." Six new members will take the fourth degree soon. I believe it is healthy to be a "Granger," as not one of our members have died since its organization. Brother John P. Seibert is our present Worthy Master, and fills the post with dignity and ability. Brother David Knox's house was entirely consumed by fire a few weeks ago; they, however, succeeded in saving most of the furniture. His two sisters, Misses Emma and Rachel Knox, also members of our Grange, however lost some valuables, among which was a purse containing quite a sum of money. No insurance on the property. The crops in this section of the county promise to be the best that have been harvested for years. Quite an interest is manifested by the farmers in stock raising. We are experimenting in blooded stock, and I am thoroughly convinced that "blood will tell." If you could see our Chester White, Poland China, Suffolk and Essex pigs, shoats, and hogs, our Chevian bucks, Cotswold ewes and lambs, our Alderney and Devonshire cattle, and compare them with our common scrub stock, that we still have a few of, you would at once be convinced that we are making rapid strides in the improvement of our stock.

In conclusion, let me say that our Grange never was in a more prosperous condition. And so far as our order "dying out" is concerned, there is not the least possible danger. The seed has not yet germinated that will grow the tree, from which the boards will be sawed to make the coffin in which to bury our order. Its members may die, but the order will live. But I fear I am intruding on your space. I would just remark that we are highly pleased with the *Farmer's Friend*, and look upon it as a great auxiliary to our Grange, and hail its weekly advent into our homes with delight. Fraternally yours,

BENJ. F. HUNTER, Ex-Secretary.

Thinking the Farmers' Great Resource.

The prevailing idea among people at large is, that farming, unlike the so-called trades and professions, is a business that comes of itself. No training whatever is required. Any man, without education, with a strong arm, good health and perseverence, is presumed to have the elements which can make a good farmer. This is an erroneous notion. Muscle and energy are essential to the farmer's vocation, but when we look at the matter in its true light, we find that the successful agriculturist relies more upon his head than his hands. To prove this assertion we have only to look about for examples. We find that it is not the men who put forth the most physical effort that raise the most profitable crops, but those who show the most judgment—those, in short, who take the hoe or the plow by the easy end. They do not yoke their oxen by the horns or winnow their grain in a sieve because their grandfathers followed those methods. Thinking, the grand source of tact, makes the good farmer, as well as the successful man in any other vocation.

We would have the farmer trained to thought. While he is plowing, hoeing, or gathering in his crops he should keep his intellect in action. Then can he cultivate the seed which has been sown in his mind, without interfering with his immediate purposes. He should look and examine the causes which produce certain effects, correct his errors, and search out the means of producing great results. Little drops of water and little grains of sand aggregate into oceans and mountains; so do little thoughts accumulate into grand ideas. Farming is the oldest human occupation, and if the men engaged in it had only exercised their faculties in proportion to their opportunities, it would to-day be recognized as having more intellectual force than belongs to any other pursuit in life. There are thousands of things which the farmer can think about—the plants, grains, vegetables, soils, fertilizers, implements, cattle, horses, modes of culture, breeding, and how to do the best thing in the best way. All these things present many aspects, and the more they are turned over in the mind, the more wonderful do they appear. Thinking will bring everything out straight. A stick in the water looks as crooked as a ram's horn, but is in reality as straight as an arrow. We do not get the right view, and we take it as it appears through a false medium, and we conscientiously labor under an illusion in regard to it. Now thinking would place us right, and to think is the injunction which we would impose upon every reader who deserves to see things as they are. Farmers, we say, think; turn over the ideas in your mind, so that the sunlight will strike them. If you do not, they will mildew and go to waste.

The Grange is the great instigator of thought. Every farmer as soon as he becomes a Patron is elevated into a thinker. Not only does his mind strengthen by its own inward efforts, but its development immeasurably increases by a reciprocal exchange of thoughts with his fellow members. We venture the assertion, without fear of contradiction, that the farmer who enters the Grange filled with the spirit of the order will gain from it annually, in an intellectual, social and material way, a profit in comparison with which his former crops and condition would be utterly insignificant. —*Farmer's Friend.*

Cultivation of Orchards.

Prof. Beal, of Lansing, is very decided on the matter of orchard culture for all soils similar in fertility to most of those in Michigan. He says: "If you have money to fool away, seed down your young orchard to clover and timothy, or sow a crop of wheat or oats. If you want the trees to thrive, cultivate well till they are seven or ten years old. Spread ashes, manure or salt broadcast. Stop cultivating in August, weeds or no weeds. This allows the trees to ripen for winter." He adds that the question whether to cultivate old orchards or not, must be answered by manuring the trees. If the color of the leaves is good, and they grow well and bear fine fruit, they are doing well enough, even if in grass. But if the leaves are pale, the annual growth less than a foot on twelve-year trees, and the fruit small and poor, something is the matter, and they are suffering from a want of cultivation or manure, or both. Prof. B. says that "to judge of the condition of an apple tree is like judging of the condition of sheep in a pasture. Look at the sheep and not at the pasture, and if they are plump and fat they are all right."

Profitable Market Garden Crops.

Of early grown crops, if one has a warm soil, radishes, make one of the most profitable, as demanding little expense except the bunching, which is necessary only when you are sure of your crop and a sale for it. It usually finds large sale at a good price if very early, and is often raised as a stolen crop. Another advantage is, the quick returns secured, the crop being raised and marketed in from forty to sixty days.

Onions, year in and year out, probably yield the most profit of any garden crop, but should never be undertaken in large amount at first, nor even upon a small scale if the ground is poor or weedy. New ground, one or two years clean tilled, is especially favorable, and along with this, if the grower has an inborn hatred of weeds, he is pretty sure of a crop.

On cool soils and well tilled, early peas are a good crop, but provision must be made to have an abundance of pickers whenever wanted. It is also cleared from the ground in time to allow of pickling cucumbers, late cabbage, late roasting ears of corn, or turnips, and by planting between the rows, fine crops of melons or squash can be grown after them.

Early cabbage pay well when well tilled on very rich ground, but most beginners err in attempting at first to grow largely of early cabbage and late celery, two of the most difficult crops to grow and demanding the largest outlay and risk.

Early beets for bunching are usually in free demand and pay well, having no pests, and safe for a late crop should they miss the early market. But the grower must remember they are bulky, and it takes a great many wagon loads to realize $100.

Early potatoes in every market are sure of a demand and one of our surest crops. Economically managed it always yields a fair profit, and often a very large one. Mulching with manure to be plowed under for the second crop insures a good yield, and being all available for the other crop really costs the potatoes nothing.

Sweet corn usually pays well if brought into the market very early, or very late, but it is so easily raised that in the season the glut drives the price to a low figure. But it is profitable hog and stock feed even while green; feed stalks and all, so there need never be any loss upon it.

Melons upon sandy soil in good heart, if protected from their many pests, "can't help but pay," and the demand grows with the supply till we can almost say that no market has for any length of time been glutted with them. But "eternal vigilance is the price" of melons.

Winter squash, especially Hubbard, have become such a staple in the market that a large demand is always certain, and the grower of a large crop rarely fails to realize well. Failures are often due to insufficient fertility, but more frequently by neglect, the bugs are allowed to destroy them.

Tomatoes, if once well rooted, are the most tenacious of life, and loyally yield at least a fair crop whether the season be a continuous drouth or one protracted rain. Often it is imprudently marketed and the prices driven very low. But it has become such a standard for immediate table use and for canning, that with tact in marketing, or by canning all surplus, a fair price ought to be maintained. I annually market several hundred bushels, but never have sold a bushel for less than seventy-five cents and more usually have obtained a dollar. On the wagon ready for market I do not think they cost me more than thirty cents at the highest.

The root crops, beets, carrots, parsnips, and rutabagas, grown upon clayey loam pay well in most markets, but the important items of expense are their culture and harvesting, and the most economic methods must be studied.—*Root's Manual.*

Don't be Wasteful.

Americans are not economical. Our households, in comparison with the domestic abodes of Europeans, are lamentably wasteful. If we get what will satisfy us for the moment, we are content and let consequences take care of themselves. The French or Germans, for instance, make everything tell. The have no scraps to throw away. Necessity has taught them lessons, which we certainly shall learn, when a diminution of surrounding abundance restricts prodigality. Economy with them is an inherited custom; Americans are yet ignorant of the advantages of saving. The former regard, as a source of comfort, habits in which the latter find only the obnoxious consequences of parsimony.

The French butcher loses neither bones nor steaks. The purchaser buys each separate, and at its value. The French housewife orders just enough for each person, and no more, even to the coffee. If a chance visitor drops in, somebody quietly retires and the extra cup is provided, but nothing extra by carelessness of intention, when the little range is extinguished, and waits for another time. No roaring cook stoves and red-hot covers all day long for no purpose but waste! The egg laid today costs a little more than the one laid last week. Values are nicely estimated, and the smallest surplus is carefully saved. A thousand little economies are practiced, and it is respectable to practice them. Cooking is an economical as well as sanitary and gustatory science. A French cook will make a frame go as far as an American housewife will make three. We should probably be greatly astonished could the computation be made, how much of the financial, recuperative powers of France is owing to her soups and cheap foods—better living, after all, than the heavy bread and failures generally of our culinary ignorance. Economy thus becomes a broad and liberal philosophy, which is the handmaid of domestic wisdom and the mother of individual and social happiness.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Variety in Grasses for Fodder.

Clover is not a grass, strictly speaking, but properly cured makes the best of fodder for cows and sheep. If clover is cut when the flowers are just beginning to open, and cured in cock so as to retain its leaves and green color, it makes as good food for horses as herds grass. Still we should not want to feed this nor any other unmixed grass to horses or any other stock. All animals, man included, like a variety of food. Certain it is that where sheep and cattle are grazing, even in pastures furnishing an abundance of the best grasses, they are inclined to browse as well as graze, and if the leaves of the bushes and trees are bitter, they are none the less relished.

In stocking down land, by all means sow a variety of grass seed. Redtop is one of the best varieties of grass, and on moist, rich land yields big crops. We prefer redtop to herds grass for cows and sheep, and horses do well upon it. Meadow fescue is another grass well worth cultivating, though the seed is seldom sown. This is an enterprising kind of grass, and makes its way in the world if farmers do neglect it. On all rich mowing lots it is very sure to put in an appearance as one of the rotation crops in nature's course, probably because "it is natural" for this variety to select rich lands for propagating itself. We must not omit to mention orchard grass, the most productive and nutritious of all the grasses, if only grown on deep, rich soil and rightly managed.

A family of Canton, Mass., suffocating with coal gas, were saved through the instrumentality of a dog. They were all insensible, with the exception of the father, who was just able to go to another room to get some water, when he fainted. The house dog licked his face until he was restored to consciousness, just in time to revive the family.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

FOR

CHILLS, SHAKES,

Fever and Ague.

TARBORO, N. C., 1778.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I feel very grateful for what your valuable medicine, Vegetine, has done in my family. I wish to express my thanks by informing you of the wonderful cure of my son; also, to let you know that Vegetine is the best medicine I ever saw for Chills, Shakes, Fever and Ague. My son was sick with measles in 1874, which left him with Hip-joint disease. My son suffered a great deal of pain, all of the time; the pain was so great that he did nothing but cry. The doctors did not help him a particle, he could not lift his foot from the floor, he could not move without crutches. I read your advertisement in the "Louisville Courier-Journal," that Vegetine was a great Blood Purifier and Blood Food. I tried one bottle, which was a great benefit. He kept on with the medicine, gradually gaining. He has taken eighteen bottles in all, and he is completely restored to health, walks without crutches or cane. He is twenty years of age. I have a younger son, fifteen years of age, who is subject to Chills. Whenever he feels one coming on, he comes in, takes a dose of Vegetine, and that is the last of the Chill. Vegetine leaves no bad effect upon the system like most of the medicines recommended for Chills. I cheerfully recommend Vegetine for such complaints. I think it is the greatest medicine in the world.

Respectfully, MRS. J. W. LLOYD.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or climate, want of exercise, irregular diet, or from any other cause, the Vegetine will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

VEGETINE.

FOR

Dyspepsia, Nervousness and General Debility.

BERNARDSTON, MASS., 1878.

We, the undersigned, having used Vegetine, take pleasure in recommending it to all those troubled with Humors of any kind, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, or General Debility, it being the Great Blood Purifier. Sold by R. L. Crowell & Sons, who sell more of it than all other patent medicine put together.

MRS. L. F. PERKINS.
MRS. H. W. SCOTT,
JOSEPHUS SLATE.

VEGETINE is the great health restorer—composed exclusively of barks, roots, and herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE

FOR

Nervous Headache and Rheumatism.

CINCINNATI, O., April 9, 1877.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—I have used your Vegetine for Nervous Headache, and also Rheumatism, and have found entire relief from both, and take great pleasure in recommending it to all who may be likewise afflicted. FRED. A. GOOD,
198 Mill St., Cinn.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers.

VEGETINE

Druggists' Testimony.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—We have been selling your remedy, the Vegetine, for about three years, and take pleasure in recommending it to our customers, and in no instance where a blood purifier would reach the case, has it ever failed to effect a cure, to our knowledge. It certainly is the *ne plus ultra* of renovators.

Respectfully,
E. M. SHEPHERD & CO., *Druggists*,
Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3 cent stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann Street, N. Y. 6-6m

Strawbridge & Clothier, Dry Goods.

Strawbridge & Clothier,

Desire to keep before the people the great advantages which they are able to offer to purchasers of every description of Dry Goods.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS

AND

EXCLUSIVELY CASH PURCHASES

Enables us to secure all our supplies at the lowest possible rates, and it is safe to say at least 25 per cent. lower than any house whose business is transacted on the credit system. A large business and moderate expenses permit very small profits, and having all these advantages, there can be no doubt that we distribute goods to consumers at much lower prices than are usual, and at least as low as the same goods are sold at wholesale.

It is impossible to name but a few items out of our immense stock, but samples of every description of goods cheerfully forwarded on application by mail.

SPRING SUITINGS

12½ CENTS.

POPLIN LUSTRES, 12½ Cents.

One-Half Wool, and Desirable Shades.

SPRING CASHMERES,

One-Half Wool

AT FIFTEEN CENTS.

FANCY MOHAIRS, 18 CENTS.

Manchester and Pacific Fancy Mohairs, 20 Cts.

Stylish Novelty Suitings, 25 Cents

FLEURI COSTUME CLOTH,

(A Novelty)

AT 31 CENTS.

Striped All-Wool Beige, at 22 Cents, worth 37½ cts.

Mohair Beige, 20 Cts.

Gainsboro' Mohair Glaces, 25 Cents.

Talavera Mohair Mixtures, Thirty-one Cents.

The two last named lots are 25 per cent. lower than same qualities have ever before been sold.

48-INCH CAMEL'S HAIR, 62 1-2 CENTS.

Plain All-Wool De Beiges, 25 Cents.

Plain All-Wool De Beiges, Best Quality, 35 Cents.

Cashmere Beiges, 24, 36, 46, 48 inches wide.

And in all Qualities

Cashmere Beige Neigeuse, all Silk and Wool, 37 ½ cents.

Beautiful Silk-Mixed Novelties,

At 50, 56, 60, 62½, 75 cts. and upwards.

BUNTINGS IN ALL COLORS,

AND IN EVERY WIDTH.

LACE BUNTINGS.

The most complete line of shades and styles to be found in Philadelphia.

Consumers all over the country are invited to share the advantages of our system of doing business, which the Mail Order Department now renders so easy.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. Corner Eighth and Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Book Bindery.

Book Binding.

We have made arrangements with a

FIRST-CLASS

BOOK BINDER

by which we can accommodate our friends who have

BOOK BINDING

TO BE DONE.

Our prices are as low as Philadelphia or any other place.

SEND IN YOUR WORK.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION OR ASK NO PAY.

WE GIVE THE BEST MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP.

All Books are strongly bound for use and well finished, so as to give entire satisfaction.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN OFFICE,
10 13-tf. EDWARD T. TUTEN.

New Advertisements.

CLOTHING

AT RETAIL FOR

Wholesale Prices!!

A Man's full Suit for . . . $5.00
that used to $10.00.

A neat, nice styled good Suit, at $6.00
good wear.

All wool CASSIMER SUITS for the price of making.

Boy's Suits for $2.50
that used to be $6.00.

Neat Style Spring OVERCOATS.

PRICES BELOW THOSE OF ALL OTHERS.

Practice economy, by saving money, by buying your Clothing of

S. & A. LOEB'S,

ALLEGHENY STREET,

12tf BELLEFONTE, PA.

A FIRST-CLASS

Business Chance!

Hardware, Tinware & Stove St ore

FOR SALE!

Located at Spring Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

The terminus of the ewisburg and Spruce Creek Railroa d is now a good stand, and will be one of the best in the State this ye ar and in the future. The tin shop does pay well, as there alone will and er than Millheim ar are none near- both about six mil d Centre Hall, convince any parti s off. We can that it is a good bu s wishing to buy sell Store Room a siness point. Will

First Cost!

Our reasons for selling are that one of us expect to be away a greater part of this sum ner, in the Water and Steam Gov ernor business, in which we have le ested, and ately become largely interfonte sto our business in the Bellere requiring all our attention. This is a good chance for any one desiring this line of business. For particulars inquire of the below mentioned firm at their place of business in Bellefonte.

T. A. HICKS & BRO.

10 7 tf

Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries,

AT YOUR DOOR.

THE GREATEST OFFER OF SEEDS, PLANTS AND FLOWERS EVER MADE.

Catalogue and list of great offers free. Send for it.

12-4w GRIMES & GARROW Pittsburgh, Pa.

HARDWARE AND STOVES! HARDWARE AND STOVES!

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.

We have a very large and complete stock of Hardware, the largest that was ever before offered by any firm to the people of this county, and are selling at the very lowest possible rates

IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, LOCKS, GLASS AND PUTTY,

Pure White Leads and Linseed Oil; Turpentines and Varnishes, all which we warrant to give satisfaction. Our Pure Lead will cover as much surface as any in the market and cannot be excelled for whiteness. **READY MIXED PAINT** put up in any quantity to suit people, from one pound cans to one gallon cans, all ready for use. These paints we warrant to be mixed with pure lead and oil, and are free from all adulteration.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.—We pay special attention to this branch, and keep a full line of Saws, Chisels, Hammers, and Bailey's Iron Planes. **Horse Nails of all kinds,** Trace Chains, Hames, &c. **FULL LINE OF SADDLERY** of every description. COACH WOOD WORK—Spokes, Felloes, Patent Wheels of the most improved patents. Mrs. Potts' Improved FLAT IRONS, cheap, convenient and durable—polished or nickel-plated. Johnston's Prepared KALSOMINE, put up in six pound packages—easily put on, and cheaper than paper. We have all colors.

STOVES.

We have the only Reversible Top-plate COOKING STOVES in the market. The Keystone, Susquehanna and Juniata, which we warrant to be the best Bakers and the heaviest stoves in the market, we will sell at the very lowest price and give written guarantee. Also all kinds of Ranges and other Stoves. COME AND SEE OUR KEYSTONE COOK STOVE; IT IS THE HANDSOMEST IN THE WORLD.

Clothing.

SEASON of 1878!

Fine Clothing

MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER

CHEAPER THAN

READY-MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS!

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES FROM

Montgomery & Co.

No. 7 Brockerhoff Row.

10 4-tf

WM. S. TRIPPLE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

v5 12-1

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,

FASHIONABLE BARBER,

In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,

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We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

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INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

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Representing a number of the Best and Safest Companies. Horses insured against Theft, Death or Accident.

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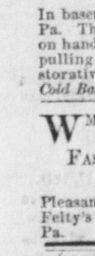

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Please state where you saw advertisement and mention your nearest Express Office. Send Money Orders or Registered Letters at our risk

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COAL UNDER ROOF,

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LIME!

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CHALLENGES COMPETITION AS TO

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RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

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All of which are being sold at the very

Lowest Prices.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

OFFICE AND YARD near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot. 5 35tf

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Straw.

$8.50 PER TON FOR STRAW.

Bellefonte Paper Mills.

WILLIAM GUIE & BRO.

CASH

PAID FOR STRAW.

Short Straw, per ton, - $6.50

Long Straw, per ton, - $8.50

A ton of Straw, well rotted WILL NOT MAKE

ONE LOAD OF MANURE.

Farmers, will it pay you to rot straw into manure that is worth from

$6.50 to $8.50 per ton?

BRING YOUR STRAW TO THE

Bellefonte Paper Mills,

And get the CASH for it.

WM. GUIE & BRO.

Bellefonte, Nov. 28, 1877. 9 47-tf

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.

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PATENT WATER WHEEL,

STEAM ENGINES,

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Grist Mill Machinery.

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$2500 YEAR. ACTIVE ENERGETIC AGT'S WANTED. ON OUR

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Sales made from this Prospectus when all single Books fail. It contains something to suit every taste and fancy. We are also offering special inducements on our

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ENGLISH and GERMAN PROTESTANT and CATHOLIC. Awarded Superiority over all others, for their Invaluable Aids and Superb Binding, at the GRAND CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, 1876.

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the Comprehensive, Reliable and Accurate History of the Great Contest between the *Russian* and the *Turk*. With its 300 elegant Engravings, Maps, and Plans, the most showy, desirable and useful Book now published. Liberal Terms. Particulars Free. Address,

JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, PHILADELPHIA.

9-36 tf

Car Works.

CHANGED HANDS.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

Successors to Bellefonte C Manufacturing Co having leased the work o ic company, are prepared to furnish

Sash,
Doors,
Sidings,
Floorings,
Mouldings,
Scroll Work,
Stairs,
Building Material,

Cottage Bedsteads, and all kinds of frame work

The Machine Shops

are the most complete of any in the State, and they will make a specialty of furnishing repairs for Threshing Machines, Reapers, Engines &c., and having in operation the most approved Forging Hammers, Bolt Headers, Cutters, Net Taps, they can supply

Heavy Forgings, Bolts, Nuts, &c.

at greatly reduced rates. The

FOUNDRY DEPARTMENT

will be kept fully stocked with wagon spindles and stove grates. New castings of all kinds.

McCLELLAN & SPEER,

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Sulphur Soap.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP

ERADICATES

ALL LOCAL SKIN DISEASES;

PERMANENTLY BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND INJURIES OF THE CUTICLE, AND IS A RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

This popular and inexpensive remedy accomplishes the SAME RESULTS AS COSTLY SULPHUR BATHS, since it PERMANENTLY REMOVES ERUPTIONS and IRRITATIONS of the Skin.

COMPLEXIONAL BLEMISHES are always obviated by its use, and it renders the cuticle wondrously fair and smooth.

SORES, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, Burns and Cuts are SPEEDILY HEALED by it, and it prevents and remedies Gout and Rheumatism.

IT REMOVES DANDRUFF, strengthens the roots of the hair, and preserves its youthful color. As a DISINFECTANT of Clothing and Linen used in the sick room, and as a PROTECTION against CONTAGIOUS DISEASES it is unequaled.

Physicians emphatically endorse it.

PRICES, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER CAKE, PER BOX, (3 CAKES,) 60c and $1.20.

N. B, There is economy in buying the large cakes.

Sold by all Druggists,

"Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye," Black or Brown, 50c.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Prop'r, 7 Sixth Av. N.Y.

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFORTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. F. D. McCOLLUM, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

Are offered to those in attendance at COURT, and others remaining in town for a few days at a time.

The Largest and most Superbly Designed Hotel in Central Pennsylvania.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

F. D. McCOLLUM, Proprietor.

Wilson & McFarlane--Hardware.

STOVES, RANGES,

—AND—

HARDWARE,

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

COOK STOVES AND RANGES,

LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S McKELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET.

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block, Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

9 14-tf. WILSON & McFARLANE.

Confectionery.

CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

—AT THE—

Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me

8 32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORILLARD TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our **Tin Tag Tobacco** has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all Chewers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. **See Act of Congress, Aug. 14th, 1876.**

The genuine **Lorillard Tin Tag Tobacco** can be distinguished by a **Tin Tag** on each lump with the word **Lorillard** stamped thereon.

Over **7,088** tons of tobacco sold in **1877**, and nearly **3,000** persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Government in 1877 about **$3,500,000**, and during the past **12** years, over **$20,000,000**.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates.

☞ The Tin Tag Smoking Tobacco is "second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity and quality. 10 3m

Miscellaneous.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL

View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit for it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private, considerate reading. 300 pages, price 50 cts.

A PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER!

On all disorders of a Private Nature arising from Self Abuse, Excesses, or Secret Diseases, with the best means of cure, 324 large pages, price 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 10 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, containing 700 pages, beautifully illustrated, for 75 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 8th St. St. Louis, Mo

Dr. A. G. OLIN'S Private Hospital, 187 East Washington St. Chicago, Ills, for the cure of all Diseases of a Private nature, resulting from self abuse or infection of either Sex. Seminal Weakness producing Emissions, Loss of Memory, Impaired Sight, Lost Manhood or Impotency, Nervous Debility, permanently cured; diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Asthma, Catarrh, Piles, all Chronic Diseases, and DISEASES OF FEMALES, yield to his treatment. Dr. Olin has had a lifelong experience, and cures where others fail. He is a graduate of the Reformed School, use no mercury, has the largest practice in the U. S. LADIES requiring treatment with private home and board, call or write. Every convenience for patients. Send fifty cents for sample of Rubber Goods and circular of important information by express. DR. OLIN'S Female Pills, $5 per Box. Consultation free.

MARRIAGE GUIDE 275 pages. Secrets & information for the young and middle aged of both Sexes, on all diseases of a private nature. Valuable advice to the married and those contemplating marriage. How to be healthy and truly happy in the married relation. Everybody should get this book. Price 50 cents, to any address, sealed.

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo.

$45 PREMIUM WATCH AND CHAIN—a stem-winder. Free with every order. Outfit free. J. B. Gaylord & Co., Chicago, Ill.

OPIUM and Stammering Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Patients no publicity. Send stamp for particulars. DR. CARTER, 161 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$3 GOLD PLATED WATCHES. Cheapest in the known world. *Sample Watch Free to Agents.* Address, A. COULTER & Co., Chicago.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE TERRITORY FOR DR. EGLES' GREAT WORK, THE NEW ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF

PENNSYLVANIA.

The grandest selling book for the Pennsylvania field. Liberal terms to Agents. Send $2.00 at once for complete outfit, or 10 cents for our 64-page sample, and name territory wanted. Address **D. C. Goodrich,** Publisher, Harrisburg, Pa. 11-3m

Don't fail to say what paper you saw this in.

The Bellefonte Republican

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

For a windy month April has been out-doing herself.

We have pear trees on our lot already in blossom.

Motto and picture frames of every style and price at Welch & Miller's.

Fine clothing made to order cheaper than ready made. Montgomery & Co., Tailors.

Welch & Miller are constantly receiving fresh invoices of tea, which they sell at unprecedented low prices.

The growing wheat never looked better than it does at the present time, in this section.

The heavens are very blue above, and to many the future is very blue here below.

An immense stock of the latest styles of wall paper just received at John Brachbill's.

Try some of Welch & Miller's Chicago caramels, received fresh from the manufactory twice every week.

Postmaster Taggart, of Emporium, caught a white wild pigeon in a net, a few days ago, says the *Press*.

The ladies are appearing in their new spring suits. The dear creatures do look so charming!

Take your butter, eggs, bacon and potatoes to Valentines' store; they pay cash for butter.

This is a world of second-hand goods—every pretty girl has been some other fellow's sweetheart.

It is said that rust causes fire. That must be the reason that a silver dollar burns a hole in one's pocket in so short a time.

If the yield be equal to the promise the grain crop this season will be the largest ever harvested in this county. We hope it may be.

Bellefonte is blessed with an abundant supply of good water which comes out of the ground at the big spring from——who can tell where?

We have received the proceedings of the Court on the death of William P. Macmanus, but it is unavoidably crowded out. It will appear next week.

George Gross is the "boss" at catching suckers. He says he has caught one this season that weighed three pounds and seven ounces. He feels as proud of this achievment as if he had got a whale.

Hon. James Milliken left this town last Friday for the Paris Exposition. He will sail from New York in about two weeks. That the Lord may temper the winds that shall bear him along on his journey is the earnest prayer of the friends he leaves behind.

Fire was discovered on the roof of Jones, Allport & Co.'s planing mill, Philipsburg, on Tuesday of last week, supposed to have caught from a spark from a locomotive. It was extinguished before much damage was done.

An on-nest hen is the noblest work of the poulterer.—*Worcester Press.* Egg-ceptions to this as to all other rules.—*Bellefonte Watchman.* You're just clucking there are.—*Cameron Press.* Suppose you fellers cackle-ate you're mighty smart, don't yer?

They have organized a brass band at Philipsburg, under the leadership of Mr. C. B. Sandford. J. N. Cassonova was chosen president of the organization. Honors are being heaped upon the latter gentleman—he is also Chief Burgess of that burg.

Louis Doll, who left us some time ago to make a fortune in York, has returned and taken the store lately vacated by Mr. John Powers, where he has a fine stock of all kinds of boots, shoes, and gaiters, for men, boys, women, and girls. His store is just opposite the Bush House. Call and see him.

It is time! Get the ash heap out of your yard! Scrape up the broken bits of dishes, rake up the scattered straws and chips, clear out all the debris accumulated during the winter, put a coat of whitewash on your fence, and then, as you look out of your back door at the budding products of spring, life will seem like a new thing to you.

For bargains in furniture and wall paper go to John Brachbill's.

We presume our base ball clubs will soon reorganize for the season.

Very few farmers are visiting town now. Their spring work is keeping them at home.

Photograph albums, pocket-books and a great many fancy articles very cheap at Welch & Miller's.

Any one who buys goods in large quantities had better go to Valentines' store, for they sell in wholesale quantities at very close profits.

Go to Robert Fraser's Pantomime Dramatic Company's entertainment at Reynolds' Hall next Thursday evening. This is a first-class entertainment, which the most fastidious need have no fear to attend.

Examine and compare the quality, prices and weight of fish at Valentines' store. They only handle full weights: 20 lbs. of Mackerel in a kit and 50 lbs. in a quarter barrel—guaranteed.

A Mrs. Hunter, who resides in Chester county, this State, has lately buried a son, by the name of George, 80 years old. She is over one hundred. Mothers who live to bury children four score years old are very scarce.

You can buy a good suit at Newman's for $2.75 worth $6, a better suit for $3.75 worth $7, an all wool suit for $6.50 worth $12, and all other goods lower in proportion. He will, at all times, sell cheaper than the rest. tf

Treasurer Musser pays the Millheim *Journal* more for legal advertising than any other paper in the county. Some say, Why is this thus? Others say it is because his son-in-law, Walters, is connected with that paper. But what will the tax payers say?

The latest scientific remedy for drunkenness is to eat beans. It is all right, but we have known many a drunkard who was very fond of beans, and was in the habit of eating them every Sunday. But, then, perhaps these were exceptional cases. It is said that there are exceptions to all good rules.

For many years past there has been no period when men of moderate means could so well afford to build as at the present time. Lumber and other material can be had at moderate prices, and contractors are able to offer better terms than for many years before. A little money "goes farther" this year in building than it could have done for a long time, and farther than you may make it go for many years to come.

Spring fevers generally come along with the warm days of April and May. The remedy is simple—restrain the appetite, eating less fat meat, less butter, less grease, less sugar, more fruit—dried and raw—and drinking a glass of lemonade every morning, minus the sugar. Do this and you will feel as spry as a potato-bug before he dines on Paris green, or a juvenile cow when the stable door is left open, all through the spring and summer.

Last Sunday, April 14th, was Palm Sunday, which is that next before Easter. It is called Palm Sunday in commemoration of the Saviour's entrance into Jerusalem, when the multitude went forth to meet Him and strewed branches of palm trees in the way. This week is holy week in which is commemorated the Passover of our Saviour. Holy week is observed by Catholics throughout the world, and also by some protestant denominations, in the most fervent devotional exercises.

Many of our people have taken advantage of the favorable weather during the past week and prepared their ground and planted their early potatoes. Since the potato-bug visitation it has been proven by thorough repeated trials that potatoes planted early in the season generally escape the destructive ravages of the beetle and always yield the best, and are of a much superior quality to those planted later. The large majority of the farmers have also finished sowing their oats crop, and are now busily engaged preparing the ground for corn planting.

The circus proprietors are making active preparations for an early start this year. There will be six shows traveling by rail this season—Barnum's, Forepaugh's, the London, O'Brien's, Cole's, and Van Amburgh's. If they come to Bellefonte "we reckon" that a great many who do not care to see such shows themselves will take their own, or somebody's children, to look at the animals. It is so nice to let the little things enjoy themselves; and while they are there they may as well see the great world-renowned lion tamer and the beautiful lady Prima Donna—also world renowned and half-dressed—jump through a hoop from the back of a horse.

Decoration Day.

We trust that arrangements will be made to celebrate Memorial Day in a becoming manner in our town and county by decorating with floral tributes and the first beautiful flowers of spring the graves of those brave men who fell in the defense of our National Government when the spirit of treason and rebellion was sweeping through our land like a tornado, threatening our very existence as a nation. It is but fitting that we should observe this day in a proper spirit, and that we should have such a spirit of patriotism dwelling in us as would enable us to bear in mind the names and deeds of those brave men, by laying aside, once a year, our usual employments, and turning out to spend with proper ceremony at least part of a day in honor to the memory of the fallen heroes by strewing flowers over their graves. By this action we show to the world that we appreciate the noble sacrifice these heroes made for their imperilled country, and that, though dead, they are not forgotten. It will also show to those survivors who fought side by side with our sleeping heroes, that the men who took up arms in defense of their country are respected and honored. Such ceremonies, when performed with proper solemnities, will also have a good effect upon our children, as they will tend to implant principles of patriotism in the young mind stronger than the love of life; and if the time should come that the services of our present generation would be required to defend their country, they will be ready and forward to do it. It is to be hoped that no one will be heard saying, "It does no good to strew flowers on these dead men's graves."

A Traveling Nuisance.

We certainly reiterate the true sentiments of public opinion by requesting the Burgess of our town to refuse to license any such shows as the late can-can or female minstrels, which exhibited in one of our halls last week, to perform any such public exhibitions in the future in our midst. The young men of any community, learn licentiousness and depravity quite fast enough from the walks of every day life, without the aid of such traveling troupes. The young men who were in attendance whose names were called out by the performers, must have felt it a compliment to be thus lionized; next to this, those who had been invited to an evening party for that evening, and sent in their *regrets* the evening prior, on account of which the gathering was postponed until the next or succeeding evening, demonstrated their appreciation of such an entertainment in preference to the society of respectable young ladies. This, of itself, demonstrates that the time is at hand for respectable young ladies, in self-defence, to discriminate between roues and gentlemen by discarding and refusing to associate with the former. A young lady's character and standing in the community are rated according to her deportment and the society she associates with; a young man, to maintain his character and standing, is not entitled to any greater latitude.

The Effects of Hunting and Fishing on the Morals.

A great many of our towns-people have been engaged in fishing lately. Indeed, this sport is becoming quite popular. But it is very strange that the largest trout always slips off the hook just as the angler gets him to the surface of the water. And this reminds us of a sage piece of advice which we have been intending for a long time to give to parents who expect to raise their sons for the ministry. Thus: Don't let the boy go fishing. This enchanting sport cultivates a great tendency for fiction. There is nothing like it, unless it be shooting. Shooting is bad for the morals, too. Not long since we heard a jovial sportsman who was entertaining a group of admirers at Deschner's gun store tell how he had seen six ducks on the dam. He slipped up to them cautiously, and almost expected to kill two of them. He blazed away and the whole six ducks keeled over. He gathered up his ducks and landed on the other side of the dam just opposite to where he had shot, and found that he had killed a muskrat on that side, a distance of more than three hundred yards. There is a minister at the Park street church, Boston, by the name of Murrey, who we think is the only man who can fish and shoot and yet maintain his standing in the pulpit.

The transit of Mercury, which will occur on the 6th of May next, is anticipated with much interest in the astronomical world. It will occupy about seven hours and a half in its passage across the sun's disk, and will be visible throughout the United States.

A lot of umbrellas just received and for sale very low at Welch & Miller's.

Fatal Accident.

Last Saturday Isaac Miller, of Lemont, known among his friends and acquaintances as "French Isaac," was coming towards Lemont from Centre Furnace with a load of furniture, when a small table fell from the load on to one of the wheels, causing such a racket as to frighten the horse. Mr. Miller, in reaching for the table, lost his hold on one of the reins. When he reached the bridge across Spring Creek, near Wasson's pottery, the wheel came off the wagon, and horse, wagon and driver fell over the bridge, Mr. Miller under the wagon and horse. He was taken home, but died from his injuries at eight o'clock that evening. Mr. Miller was hotel keeper at the Cummings House, Bellefonte, for the last two years, and went to Lemont to open a hotel on the first of April.

He leaves a wife and six children to mourn his untimely death. Rumor says he leaves them in comfortable circumstances financially. His life had been insured about two years ago for two thousand dollars. This is the second accident of this kind that has happened in this county within the last six months, and Mr. Miller is the third victim. It should be a warning to all to use great care in the use of spirited horses.

The Starry Heavens.

More stars of the first magnitude are now visible than at any other time during the year. On a pleasant evening the sky fairly glitters with them. First to attract the eye is Sirius. This blazing star, like a great brilliant, hangs over the southwest, and though shining through the space of eighty trillions of miles, almost dazzles the eye with the powers of his light. Looking northeast from Sirius, one meets the steady gleam of Procyon; while to the northwest the gems of Orion, Betelguse and Rigel appear. Farther on the same course is seen the ruddy glow of Aldebaran, and just above this star, in the cluster of the Hyades, Mars sheds its sullen rays. The planet is near the tropic of Cancer and is moving in a northeasterly course. Northwest from the zenith "calm Capell" tells where the celestial goat is supposed to hide. The Twins, Castor and Pollux, appear very near the meridian, and far upward toward the zenith; while Arcturus, the brightest of northern stars, glitters over the east. Later, Vega looks out from the dark northeast. Thus nine stars of the first magnitude and one bright planet are above the horizon at the same moment. The trio of rubies, Betelguse, Aldebaran and Mars, make a very unusual appearance.

With the approach of mild and pleasant weather, the tramp is beginning to betake himself from the crowded city and large towns to the more attractive scenes of the country, and there is now a steady stream of these vagrants pouring along the highways and byways throughout the rural districts. Ragged and foot-sore, a forlorn spectacle of humanity, they wearily trudge along, with no definite object or purpose in view, and aimlessly rove from spot to spot, content with the precarious subsistence charily bestowed upon them by the cold hand of public charity, and sleeping in cheerless barns and out-houses, or passing the night in some lonely strip of woods. Instead of diminishing, this vagabond element appears to be steadily increasing, and threatens to become a source of danger to society, unless some arbitrary measures are soon adopted for its effectual suppression.

The members of the Episcopal church of Bellefonte will hold an exhibition on Thursday and Friday, April 25 and 26, in the store room under Reynolds' Opera House, on which occasion various relics of "ye olden time" will be offered for sale. The exhibition will open on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock and continue through Friday, opening at 2 and 5 in the afternoon, and finishing up Friday evening. Programmes of the entertainment are being printed for distribution, gotten up in ye olden style, to which we refer our readers for further particulars. We bespeak for the enterprise a liberal patronage.

Immense!—The stock of clothing at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. He is bound to take the lead in the clothing line, and guarantees to sell you better goods for less money than any other store. It don't make any difference to him what other stores advertise or say, he is bound to undersell all, and if you buy of him you can depend upon it that he won't misrepresent his goods. Square, honest dealing is his motto. Be sure and call on him before purchasing elsewhere. 15-2t.

Fine clothing made to order cheaper than ready made. Montgomery & Co., Tailors.

Mr. H. Beck, commissioners' clerk, visited Philipsburg last week.

Appointment of Borough Employes.

The Town Council met on Monday evening last to consider the proposals for borough work. The following were received for engineer at water works:

Cyrus Strickland,	$2.75 per day.
William Davis,	2.70 per day.
Samuel Ryan,	2.00 per day.
George W. Rodgers,	2.75 per day.

Accompanying Mr. Rodgers' bid, he proposed to run the water works, to furnish an abundant supply of water, keep up all repairs to machinery and boilers that can be done outside of a machine shop, (with the exception of putting new plates on tubular boiler), including all repairs on eclipse boiler, pumps and machinery—the borough to find all material, and when boilers are to be repaired to find one helper, which helper will be required only two or three weeks in the year, unless some extraordinary repairs to boilers or machinery shall be needed. The proposal contained assurances that he can make a greater reduction in expenses during the coming year than he made during the past. Mr. Rodgers was unanimously elected engineer of the water works for the ensuing year.

For superintendent of water pipes the following proposals were received:

Cyrus Strickland,	.75cts per day.
H. Hoffman,	$1.00 per day.
J. W. Barnes,	$15.00 per month.
William Galbraith,	$14.00 per month.
William Galbraith,	$1.50 per day for actual work.

Mr. Galbraith was appointed at $14.00 per month.

The following are the proposals for street commissioner:

H. Hoffman, with various conditions.	$1.00 per day
Isaac Haupt,	.99 per day.
Thomas Shaughnessy,	1.15 per day.
John O'Leary,	1.00 per day.
James Furey,	1.00 per day.
John Hutchison,	.99 per day.
Michael Morrison,	.95 per day.
Alexander McCafferty,	1.25 per day.
James Dolan,	1.25 per day.
Peter Conway,	1.00 per day.

Mr. Shaughnessy was the successful bidder.

For the duty of lighting and extinguishing the street lamps, keeping them clean and in repair the following are the bids:

W. H. Hoffman,	$100 per year.
James Smith,	$90 per year.
James Furey,	$8 per month.
James Cornely,	$7.75 per month.
Eugene Bradley,	$10 per month.
David A. Kennedy,	$100 per year.
James Dolan,	$7 per month.
T. H. Akers,	7.50 per month.
Thomas Conway,	$7.50 per month.

Mr. Dolan's bid was on the condition that he should be appointed street commissioner at his bid.

James Smith was the successful bidder.

The bids for horse, cart and driver are as follows:

Patrick Kelly,	$2.75 per day.
James Rider,	1.65 per day.
John Bradley,	1.75 per day.

Mr. Bradley's bid was accepted. For street commissioner, Thomas I. Wells bid $45.00 per month—"it and gas lights."

This method of hiring borough employes is certainly commendable, and insures the employment of competent men at fair prices.

Remember, Valentines & Co. pay cash for butter at their store. 14-3t

Mt. Vesuvius.

Should an eruption occur in this volcano, and cause the destruction of one-half the inhabitants who live in the vicinity, the remainder, who barely escape with their lives, immediately move back upon the half-cooled lava, and there live in constant fear of another eruption, foolishly fancying that the only tenantable portion of the earth rests within the shadow of the great volcano. This fairly illustrates the force of habit, and the persistency with which people cling to opinions when once formed. For example, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures incipient consumption, coughs, colds, and all affections of the liver and blood, yet some still depend upon physicians and remedies that have naught but repeated failures to which they can refer. And although Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee to cure those weaknesses peculiar to women, and notwithstanding that thousands of women bear testimony to its efficacy, and the truth of all the statements made concerning it, many yet submit to the use of caustic and the knife. Again, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, no larger than mustard seeds, will positively cure constipation, where it is dependent upon dyspepsia or torpid liver; yet some still depend for relief upon the "blue pill" or huge doses of drastic cathartic medicine. In the face of such facts, can we wonder at the blindness of the poor Italians?

REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.—Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing. Get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich; but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column. 16-2t

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Harper's Magazine for May, 1878.

Harper's Magazine for May well befits the month, with its Italian poets, its Western song birds, and its beautiful Easter poem.

"Coast Rambles in Essex," by S. A. Drake, opens the number.

The "Song Birds of the West" is contributed by Robert Ridgeway.

Eugene Lawrence contributes an interesting illustrated paper on the "Italian Poets;" and this is happily supplemented by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston's "The Silent Tryst"—a poem about Petrarch and Laura; by Mr. Howland's translation of a Sonnet and three Madrigals by Michael Angelo; and by Dr. Coan's fine poem, "The Italian Poet in Exile."

Mrs. Frances L. Mace contributes a beautiful poem, entitled "Easter Morning," which is illustrated by Fredericks.

An illustrated story, "The Story of Jean Malcomb," is by Susan Archer Weiss, the pictures by Abbey.

The third paper of the series of "Old Flemish Masters" is about Rubens, and contains some beautiful engravings after his most celebrated pictures.

The Emperor William's summer palaces are described in an illustrated paper, entitled "Along the Havel," by Arthur Venner, who, in the course of his article, narrates an interesting adventure of Carl Schurz's younger days.

The two great serial novels of the year—"Macleod of Dare," by William Black, and "The Return of the Native," by Thomas Hardy—grow in interest with every monthly installment. There are also in this number, besides the illustrated story already mentioned, two interesting short stories—"My Nephew's Crotchets," by Lucretia P. Hale, and "Why Jack went to Europe," by Julian Hawthorne.

A very suggestive paper is contributed by William Blaikie, entitled "Free Muscular Development," showing by how simple methods the best physical training may be secured.

The Hon. F. H. Morse contributes a brief but important paper on the English Civil Service.

Henrietta Hardy's poem, "May-Flower," concludes the body of the magazine.

The "Easy Chair" opens with an article on Daniel Webster, and concludes with a notice of the "Tender Recollections of Irene Macgillicuddy." The other editorial departments are as entertaining and instructive as usual.

MARRIED.

PACKER—WALZ.—At the M. E. parsonage, Howard, April 4, 1878, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. Charles W. Packer and Miss Alice Walz, both of Beech Creek, Clinton county.

BRICKLEY—LONG.—At Howard, April 10, by the same, Mr. Oren W. Brickley and Miss Nancy M. Long, both of Howard.

DIED.

FREEZE.—In Snow Shoe, February 25, of diphtheria, Carrie, daughter of Israel and Jane Freeze, aged 2 years, 3 months and 25 days.

After four days of severe illness death came and called dear little Carrie away. She was a sweet little child, the life of the household and the delight of all the neighbors. But God loved her more than we did; He gave her and He took her away. Blessed be His holy name! Dear parents, weep not for your child, for she is happy in that beautiful world where sickness and death cannot enter. The great Shepherd has taken her across the river and she is enjoying the green fields of Eden, and now it is for you to follow. O, look up! Lose sight of the trifling things of earth and by faith press forward in the way in which our blessed Saviour traveled when he said "Follow me."

FREEZE.—In Snow Shoe, February 28, of diphtheria, Willie Freeze, aged 5 years, 7 months and 24 days.

FREEZE.—In Snow Shoe, March 8, of diphtheria, Joseph L. Freeze, aged 10 years and 8 days.

FREEZE.—In Snow Shoe, March 22, of diphtheria, Thomas Freeze, aged 8 years, 11 months and 22 days.

Gently thy parting spirits fled,
Sustained by grace divine.
O, may such grace on us be shed,
And make our end like thine.

TEATS.—At Bellefonte, Saturday April 13, at midnight, Richard Catlow, youngest son of Philip and Sadie Teats, aged three months.

Little Richard was sick for about eight days, during all of which time kind neighbors did all that the promptings of generous hearts could suggest to assist the parents in the hour of deep affliction, for which they return their heartfelt thanks. This is the second time that death has visited this household and taken from it a dear little child. They bow under the chastening rod and humbly pray the Lord "Thy will be done."

He has faded like a flower
Which the spring-time shall renew,
With sunshine and with shower
And the gently falling dew.
And though he sleep unconscious
'Neath the green-emantled sod,
He shall wake to glorious beauty
In the garden of our God.

[*Watchman* please copy.]

EDDY.—Suddenly, at his residence near Clinton Dale, April 6, 1878, Mr. Walter R. Eddy, aged 59 years, 10 months and 25 days.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, April 17, 1878.

There has never been more lively competition among the merchants of our town than now. We advise our readers to consult our advertising columns, if they want goods at the market value. We make it a rule to publish advertisements for reliable and trustworthy merchants only.

GRAIN—As we anticipated last week, the demand for wheat has fallen off, and prices have declined. With the prospects of a large crop the coming harvest, prices will hardly make any advance on present stock.

RYE—The movements of rye are light and prices steady.

CORN—The price of corn is so low at the seaboard that holders can have very little hope of any advance here. The time is coming for our farmers to engage in feeding cattle during the winter season. Those who have engaged in it have made a fair price for corn as well as a large crop of excellent manure.

OATS—The market for oats is very quiet, the demand being confined to local consumption.

SEED—Cloverseed is not in demand, except at prices below holders' views.

HAY—The demand for hay is steady.

POTATOES—The demand for potatoes is limited and prices are irregular, twenty cents per bushel being the maximum price by the wagon load.

BUTTER—The demand for gilt-edged butter is still in excess of the supply. Plenty in market, such as it is.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	55
Corn, ear	40
Corn, shelled	45
Oats	25
Cloverseed	3 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	6 00@6 25
Flour, wholesale	5 50@5 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	10 00
Long rye straw, bandled, per ton	8 50
Short straw per ton	6 50@8 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	7
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	7
Fresh butter per pound	13
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	18
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	12
Bacon	7
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	10
Potatoes per bushel	20
Dried beef	18
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	10
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Small onions per quart	6

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1878.

WHEAT—Red, $1.28@$1.30; amber, $1.35@1.36; white, $1.37@$1.40.

RYE—Rye, 69@70cts.

CORN—Southern yellow, 32@53cts; western, 30@53cts.

OATS—Mixed, 33@34cts; white, 35@36cts.

SEED—Cloverseed, 6@6¾cts per pound; timothy, $1.35@$1.37 per bushel.